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UNEQUALLED IN QUALITY

THE PREMIER BEER

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No. 8, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

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HONGKONG.

(1183)

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

FISH

From the Scottish Fisheries.

| | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| Finnan Haddocks ... | 60 cents per lb. |
| Fillets ... | 65 " " |

From Canada.

| | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| Chicken Halibut ... | 70 cents per lb. |
| Silver Side Salmon ... | 80 " " |
| Red Spring Salmon ... | 80 " " |

SMALLPOX

is highly contagious. As a precaution against this frightful disease

SPRAY

your wearing apparel with the most efficacious germicide

LOTOL

It will not harm the most delicate fabric.

Refuse Substitutes.

LIGHTING

We shall be pleased to submit designs for any Special Work.

ARCHITECTS DESIGNS CARRIED OUT IN DETAIL

FITTINGS FOR EVERY PURPOSE IN STOCK

ELECTRICAL DEPT.

The Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.



PRESCRIPTIONS

When the Doctor prescribes he expects the Druggist to fill the prescription with Pure Drugs. The quality of our Drugs, Medicines and Toilet Goods is not surpassed. Have the Doctor's Prescription filled here and the result will be satisfactory.

THE PHARMACY.

The Red Building (Opposite Lee House S-)

OUR LONDON LETTER.

SECOND THOUGHTS ON THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

PROTECTIONISTS PREPARING FOR A BIG CAMPAIGN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, September 27th.

LONDON'S COUNTY HALL.

The cost of the erection of the Statute pile of buildings which comprise the County Hall on the south side of the Thames nearly opposite the Houses of Parliament is already over £3,000,000. That is a big sum to spend on a Council Chamber, and offices for the L.C.C.'s staff of officials and clerks, and let it is not, apparently, sufficient to provide all the accommodation required. Another wing is to be added which will run away with another £1,000,000. Where municipal masters set out to do a job it is evident that they spend magnificently.

It is said that the space available for the staff in the existing buildings is taxed to the utmost. In a commercial concern when that sort of thing happens the workers have to get closer together, or make room somehow. The directors do not proceed to build a new wing. But there is a temptation to spend when the money is so easily obtained as in the case when all that is necessary is to clap an extra penny or so on the rates.

Still, something must be allowed as permissible out of the ordinary for the London County Council, which is the largest administrative body in the world dealing with local affairs. The completion of the new wing will mark the beginning of the long-talked-of scheme for an embankment on the south of the Thames. This would add greatly to the prospect viewed from Westminster Bridge; and, of course, it would mean that a very considerable number of unemployed would be provided with useful work for a long time to come.

ROAD-MAKING MADNESS.

On the subject of London Government the condition of the principal streets during the past summer calls for notice. It has been a ceaseless topic of conversation. Chaos has reigned so far as the traffic is concerned, and all because the roads have been "up." Of course, it is right and necessary to keep street repairs well in the forefront as a civic duty; but have the sixteen different Borough Councils who are responsible for maintaining the thoroughfares in their respective areas in good condition engaged in road-mending all at the same time the result is apt to cause confusion. If the work was carried out in accordance with a general scheme decided upon after an exchange of views between the various authorities we might escape chaos such as we have experienced of late; but each Council acts independently, and consequently traffic has been held up daily in every direction along the main arteries of the Metropolis.

It has sometimes taken half-an-hour to get on a bus from St. Paul's to Charing Cross, and sometimes longer to make the short journey along Oxford Street from the corner of Tottenham Court Road to the Marble Arch. The traffic has had to be diverted through the quiet backwaters of Bloomsbury. The newspapers have poured ridicule upon the wise men who are supposed to manage the roads for us, and visitors from abroad have marvelled at the patience of the public. As a result of the middle this year, which has been exceptional, the idea being to give employment to men out of work, a better arrangement will be advised in future. At least, that is what we are told.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Now that the trouble over the Italo-Greek affair seems to have been satisfactorily settled there is a disposition to take stock of the part played in the crisis, while it lasted, by the League of Nations. On the whole, opinion seems disposed to give the League credit for profoundly helping to avert war. There are, I know, many people who consider the League is quite useless; they argue that as it has no power to enforce its decisions it might as well not exist at all. But in common fairness it should be borne in mind that the League has never pretended to function as an executive body. The only right it can assert respecting the Covenant is to see that before resorting to war members of the League submit their disputes to some form of arbitration. It has not even the right to choose the arbitrator except in the last resort in default of such choice by the disputants.

In the recent instance it must be conceded that the League enabled Greece to avoid either a humiliating surrender or a disastrous war. It brought the dispute into an international forum. Steady and continuous negotiations took place. There is this important and very significant fact—that in spite of Italy's denial of the "competence of the League," Italy was represented at four meetings of the Council of the League dealing with the question. The terms suggested by the Council were proposed by the Conference of Ambassadors and accepted by Italy and Greece within ten days of the bombardment of Corfu.

The foregoing are facts which cannot be gainsaid; and altogether it is seen by everyone with an open mind on the subject that the mere reference of the dispute by Greece to the consideration of the League was all important, since it gave time for world opinion to be mobilised to prevent war.

A LIVERPOOL SKYSCRAPER.

Much interest is aroused by the announcement that the Holt Line have accepted a design for a great building to be erected in Water Street, Liverpool. The Company have the option of climbing architecturally towards the sky a distance of 150 feet, and if they do so, which is said to be probable, they will have a skyscraper higher than the Royal Liver Building in New York. It should make Americans feel quite at home when they set their eyes upon it coming up the Mersey.

The design is a feather in the cap of a comparatively young man, Mr. Rowe, Liverpool architect, who is about thirty years of age and is the son of a local builder. He succeeded in competition with many men famous in the profession. In a professional way it may be said that his fortune is made, as the Holt Building is to cost a million pounds sterling, and his architect's fees are at the rate of 8 per cent.

NEW DAILY PAPERS.

There is likely to be exciting competition before long in the newspaper world, judging by the announcement in the *Daily Mail* that the Associated Newspapers, Ltd., which publishes that journal and also the *London Evening News*, and the *Weekly Dispatch*, intend to bring out a new evening paper and a new Sunday paper in Manchester. As is well-known, the *Daily Mail* has for many years printed a northern edition in Manchester, which was circulated all over the North of England and in Scotland and Ireland in competition with local journals, and many hours in advance of the big London dailies. The *Daily News* had a similar northern edition, also printed in Manchester, till a few years ago, when it was dropped owing, it was said, to the enormous expense entailed.

But the competition above referred to will not be confined to the Midlands and the North. The *Daily Express* has for a long time desired to tempt fate and fortune by publishing a London evening paper; and it is now commonly known that Lord Beaverbrook, who owns the *Express*, will shortly publish a journal very similar in size and appearance to the *Evening Standard*. The *Sunday Express*, which he started soon after the close of the war, is a great success. There certainly seems room for another evening paper in London, especially one with a literary tone. The pity of it is, from the point of view of the impartial critic of affairs, that the London newspapers are nearly all on the same side in politics. The Liberal side of politics is not represented by any great journal of weight and authority.

FREE TRADE OR PROTECTION?

By all the signs and portents we are in for a big Protectionist "push." The slogan calling upon the clans to rally round the old standard was sounded last week by the Bradford Chamber of Commerce, which wants the wool trade protected from undercutting by the Continent as a result of the depreciation of foreign exchanges. Protectionists all over the country are rallying in response, and it is illuminating to read how near the textile trade of Britain is to the verge of ruin, and how soon it may be destroyed utterly unless a stout tariff is erected to keep out imported goods. On this point, however, a correspondent pertinently asks in the *Times* if the whole population is to be expected for the future to pay three times the pre-war price of a suit of clothes.

But the Protectionist campaign is not confined to the wool trade in Yorkshire; it is being extended all along the line. This week news comes from the Macclesfield silk trade and the Nottingham boot trade, that agitation for Protection is being actively organised. They all want to share in cutting up the melon. And not to be left out in the cold, the National Farmers' Union have issued a manifesto to the effect that unless the Government come to the assistance of the agricultural industry the farmers will turn all their arable land to grass—in other words, they will not grow corn. This is in the nature of an ultimatum. It points the finger to what will be attempted when Parliament meets in November. The Free Traders will have to refurbish their armour—H.B.

A LING & CO.

13, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE

Glass Etching, Sign-Board and Mirror Making.
Custom Marble in Various Shades.
Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.
Developing, Printing and Enlarging Undertaken.
Telephone Central 1215. 90

C. E. WARREN CO., LTD.

SANITARY ENGINEERS—MONUMENTALISTS, &c.

OFFICES & GODOWNS, 198A, WANCHI ROAD, HONGKONG.

Have Received A New Stock of Native Trappclosets—Lavatory Basins—Egg-shell Hearths, &c.

A Large Stock of Builders' Requisites.

Estimates Free for All Classes of Work—Bath and Bath Room Fittings—H. & C. Water Installations, Water Heaters—Ranges—Sanitary and Flushing Systems.

Monumental Works in Italian Marble and/or Hongkong Granite.
Erected in Hongkong—Canton—Macau, or Packed F.O.B., Hongkong.

A Large Assortment of Artificial Wreaths.
(1458)

When in doubt about your eyes or your glasses Consult.

CHINESE OPTICAL CO.
Eye-sight Specialists.

67, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL
Hongkong.

PENINSULA STORE

REMOVING TO

NEW PREMISES

WLOON HOTEL BUILDING

From November 5th.

MUSICAL MERCHANDISE

OPEN IN

KOWLOON HOTEL BUILDING

From November 5th.

GRAND OPENING SALE

In our New Premises

OLD POST OFFICE SITE

Peddar Street.

SWATOW TRADING CO.

MANUFACTURERS

Of Hand-made Chinese Linen Draw-Work and Embroideries, Dealers in all kinds of Silk Goods of the Best Quality, Cluny, Fillet, Venetian, Point, Honiton Point, Renaissance Point, Irish, Crochet Laces and Collarettes, Waists and Dresses from the Latest French Patterns, Mandarin Costumes of Various Designs, and Pewter Ware.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Inspection Cordially Invited.

Telephone 3303.

A Galaxy of Bargains.

BICYCLES

Telephone K711.

LADIES' GENTLEMEN'S OR TANDEM FOR HIRE OR SALE.

Telephone K711.

English Bicycles and Racers Just Arrived.

English Palmer, Tyres and Repair Outlets for Sale.

HANG LEE CYCLE CO.,

33, HAIKONG ROAD, KOWLOON.

Next to PALACE HOTEL.

From To-day WORLD THEATRE Till Saturday

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT TSAO KUN

"JAPAN AFTER EARTHQUAKE"

Showing ruins of Branch Office of Local Concerns (Standard Oil Co. and H.K. & S. Bank, &c.)

LEW CODY

IN "THE BUTTERFLY MAN" 6 parts.

"ABDULLA"

VIRGINIA CIGARETTES No. 1.



A NEW BRAND JUST IMPORTED.

THE BEST CIGARETTE TO BE HAD IN THE COLONY. AT A VERY REASONABLE PRICE.

\$1.00 PER TIN OF 50s. \$0.20 PER PKG. OF 10

SMOKE ABDULLA CIGARETTES AND BE SATISFIED.

A Coupon will be given to Cash customers of 1 tin ABDULLA Cigarettes Virginia Leaf No. 1 (50s.)

Upon the return of 30 Coupons, we will send you, free, 1 BBB Gold Mounted Best Amber Cigarette Tube in case.

TABAQUERIA FILIPINA,

38, Queen's Road Central.

Phone Central 3559.

SOLE AGENT FOR THIS BRAND.

"DECOLITE" FIRE-RESISTING FLOORING

(Awarded Gold Medal Franco-British Exhibition.)

JOINTLESS, HYGIENIC & NON-SLIPPING

Laid by Our Own Workmen on
STEEL, WOOD OR CONCRETE.

THE UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY, LTD.

Tel. Central 236.

2, Queen's Buildings.



ICY-HOT BOTTLE.

A Useful and Much Appreciated
Present for All Occasions.

THE CHINA DISPENSARY

82 QUEEN'S ROAD C.

TELEPHONE C. 2598.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

GREAT REDUCTION SALE

FOR

The Approaching

CHRISTMAS

Beginning on the 1st November.

SWATOW DRAWN WORK COMPANY.

16, Des Vœux Road Central.

SOME DISTANCES IN THE SOUTH CHINA SEA AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

By Capt. G. H. PENNEFATHER.

On Sale at—

BREWER & Co., Pedder Street.
YE OLDE PRINTERIE, Ltd., Queen's Road.

ASAHI BEER

SPECIALLY BREWED FOR EXPORT

DAI NIPPON BREWERY CO.

LIMITED.

TOKYO, JAPAN.

SOLE AGENTS

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.

HONGKONG.



The CITROEN.

The Last Word in Car-Economy

RUNNING COSTS LOWER.

Less Tyres

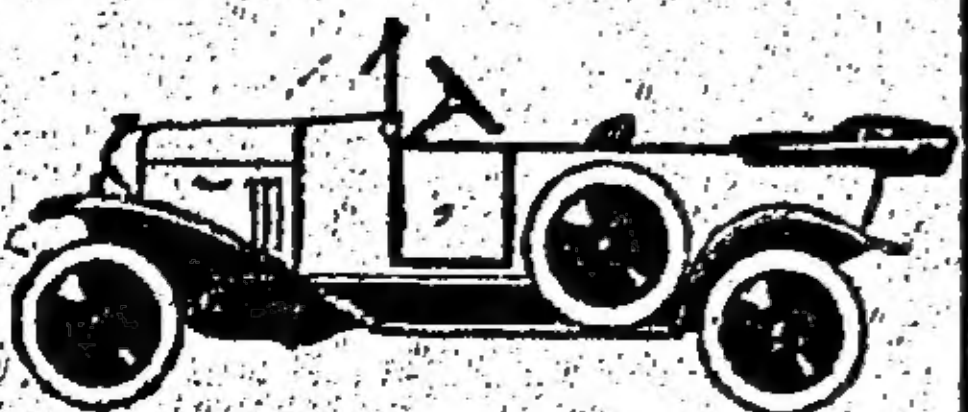
Less Oil

Winner 2 years running 1920-21-22. Grand Prix for Low Consumption.

Cars for Sale:

LEPACK CO., LTD.

50-52, Queen's Rd. C.



TRADE PROSPECTS ARE NOT BAD.

[By Sir Joseph Davies in "THE
DAILY MAIL."]I have been astonished to see the recent
statement of the President of the Board
of Trade—a statement to some extent
endorsed later by the Prime Minister—that
the country has to look forward to
bad trade.Put in a summarised form, what is the
actual position?Our home trade has for the past twelve
months steadily expanded.Our foreign trade, in spite of falling
prices, has for the past twelve months
shown a substantial and continuous
increase.In spite of the Franco-German troubles,
European and extra-European nations
are steadily settling down. Work on
new railways, electric power instal-
lations, roads, and industries is pro-
gressing, and additional capital is
week by week being raised for new
developments.Germany, our greatest competitor for for-
eign trade in pre-war years, is for
the moment down and out, and cannot
for months, if not years, recover
anything like her old competitive
power.Handicapped by high costs of produc-
tion, America, our second greatest
competitor for foreign trade, is un-
able to compete at her old standard.The process of deflation has touched
bottom, and the company or mer-
chant who places orders to-day will do
so on the best terms likely for some
years to come.The cumulative effects of these domestic
and world movements provide every
prospect not of bad trade but of con-
tinually improving trade.At a moment like this, when business
men cannot reckon on the normal ebb
and flow of trade, and the commercial
world is hesitating and uncertain, it is
difficult to imagine anything so likely to
cause bad trade as such forecasts made
with all the authority of the heads of
great Government Departments.

IRON AND STEEL ACTIVITY.

With all its great diversified industrial
and commercial interests, this country is
primarily a coal and steel country. Now
what is the position of these two con-
trolling industries?In the iron and steel trade we had, at
the end of June, 1923, 115 furnaces in
blast. We now have 222. Our produc-
tion of iron and steel in May and June
was not only in excess of any previous
post-war months, but it actually exceed-
ed the best results of 1913. Our imports
of iron ore during the first six months of
this year were more than double those
of the same period of 1922. Our production
of steel ingots and castings has been:

| | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 3rd quarter, 1922 | 1,557,000 tons. |
| 4th quarter, 1922 | 1,712,000 " |
| 1st quarter, 1923 | 2,143,000 " |
| 2nd quarter, 1923 | 2,339,000 " |

with foreign trade and home trade each
absorbing a share of the increase.A similar position obtains in coal min-
ing, the country's output since January
last having averaged about 2,000,000 tons
a month more than in the same period
of 1922.Before the war our two great and
persistent competitors for international
trade were Germany and the United
States. The condition of Germany is
such that she has largely ceased to be
an effective competitor, and whatever
political movements may take place in
the near future, it will be a long time
before she will be able to take anything
like her pre-war share in international
trade.The manufacturers of the United States
have, through their immigration laws, to
face such high costs of production that
so long as we keep our prices within
reasonable limits, while we shall have to
face substantial competition from them,
it will be nothing like so severe as in
pre-war days.The change in the position can be seen
in the following figures of the foreign
trade of the United States of America
for the first quarters of the years
quoted:—

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| 1921 excess exports over imports. | \$20,000,000. |
| 1922 excess exports over imports. | \$22,000,000. |
| 1923 excess imports over exports. | \$13,000,000. |

GREATER WORLD OPPORTUNITIES.

On the other hand, outside Germany
and in spite of Germany, the world is
largely settling down. Developments of
railways, roads, electric power instal-
lations, mills and works are proceeding
in many quarters of the globe. The British
people have in the last six months in-
vested over \$90,000,000 in foreign coun-
tries, assisting in settlement and develop-
ment, and in providing for this country
many orders for all classes of products,
basic and manufactured.With Germany almost down and out,
with the United States handicapped by
high costs, the greater proportion of these
orders are bound to come to us. The
evidence that can be gathered as to for-
eign trade instead of pointing to decreas-
ing demand shows that the calls on our
manufacturers and producers will con-
tinue to grow.The most important market of all, our
home market, is similarly expanding.
Masses of figures in support could be
given, but the fact that the consumption
of coal within the country is now over
1,000,000 tons a month greater than in
1922 is sufficient evidence of the growing
activity in our home industries.But definite as this upward movement
is, it could be accelerated if the Govern-
ment would take active measures. Our
great railway groups have, on the one
side, huge reserves of capital, and, on
the other side, numbers of developments
in contemplation, many of them urgently
needed. Electrification schemes, repre-
senting many millions in wages and mate-
rial, are waiting. At many of our docks
steamers are being delayed for days, andin some cases for weeks, because the dock
equipment is insufficient or out of date.The Government could do a great
deal towards helping trade and reducing
unemployment in this country if they
would persistently press and hustle our
railway companies to put their schemes
into despatch operation.The recently needed developments in
the British railways are almost sufficient
in themselves to create a trade boom in
this country if they could only be pressed
forward, and the orders placed immedi-
ately with British manufacturers.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

October 30th, 1923.

Hongkong and Shanghai

Banks \$1,100 b

Canton Insurance \$655 b

Union Insurance \$230 1/2/22 1/2 sa.

China Sugars \$232 1/2 b.

Kowloon Wharves \$154 b

Shanghai Docks \$154 b

Hongkong Land \$26 b, 87 sa.

Luncheon Estates \$24 b.

Two Cottons \$13 1/2 b.

Shanghai Cottons \$13 1/2 b.

Orientals \$13 1/2 b.

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"JUST AS SOFT AND FLEECEY AS WHEN 'T WAS NEW!"

YOUR FAVOURITE AUTUMN
SHAWL, JUMPER, COSTUMES,
EVENING GOWNS AND WRAPS
CAN BE RESTORED TO THEIR
ORIGINAL SMARTNESS

BY GIVING OUR

GENUINE DRY-CLEANING
SERVICE A TRIAL.

THE STEAM LAUNDRY CO.

HEAD OFFICE and WORKS: YAUMATEI, Tel. K 32.

HONGKONG DEPOT: 16, Stanley Street, Tel. C 1379.

67, Praya East.

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CANTON: 13, Sharki Central, East.

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BARGAIN PRICES

AT

THE SWATOW LACE COMPANY

All kinds of Swatow Laces, Drawn-Work Table Linen, Embroidered Silk
Shawls, Capes, Scarfs, Dresses, Hand-Bags, Slippers, and Underwear,
Carved Ivory, Mother-of-Pearl, Tortoise-Shell and Amber Beads, Pendants,
Bracelets, Mah-Jongg, Lanterns, Lamp Shades, etc., etc.

FOR 15 DAYS ONLY

From 16th to 31st October.

COME EARLY! DON'T MISS YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

17a, Queen's Road Central.

GREAT REDUCTION SALE

FOR 15 DAYS ONLY

From October 25th to November 10th.

ALL KINDS OF LADIES' FANCY GOODS

including Swatow Drawn Work, Canton Embroidery,
Hand-made Laces, Ivory-ware, Beaded Works, etc., etc.

DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY.

CHINA DRAWN WORK CO.

(TUEN CHEONG)

40, Queen's Road Central.

PIANOS FOR SALE OR HIRE.

TSANG FOOK PIANO CO.

TEL. 2127.

94a, WANCHAI ROAD.

SOMETHING YOU NEED.

DRAWN WORK and EMBROIDERIES
of EVERY DESCRIPTIONShawls, Hand-made Laces, Drawn and Embroidered
Handkerchiefs, Beaded Articles and Necklaces.
Suitable for Xmas Presents to send Home.

CHINA SILK & EMBROIDERY CO., LTD.

Wholesale and Retail Merchants,

37, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (NEXT MADAM FLINT'S).

PERFUMERY

Manufactured by

RIGAUD, PARIS.

"AIRE EMBALSAMADO"

"MARY GARDEN"

"HORA CARINOSA"

"DULCE MIA"

"LILAS DE RIGAUD"

Obtainable from

VICENTE ATIENZA,

18, Nathan Rd., Kowloon.

Telephone K 155.



CALABASH, R.B.B., LOEWE'S,

DUNHILL, and FRENCH

BRIAR PIPES

In all Shapes, ranging from \$1.50 each.

Call and See them.

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE, LTD.

143

THORNYCROFT

AND CO. LTD.
SHIPBUILDERS AND ENGINEERS

London, Southampton and Birmingham

PASSENGER AND CARGO VESSELS OF ALL TYPES UP TO 6,000 TONS
OCEAN-GOING TUGS, MOTOR BOATS (SEA OR RIVER)
UP TO 50 KNOTS.

TURBINES AND RECIPROCATING MACHINERY AND PROPELLERS.

MARINE AND STATIONARY OIL ENGINES 8 TO 90 H.P.
MOTOR VEHICLES 2 TO 6 TONS.

WATER-TUBE BOILERS.

For Quotation, Apply—

ROBERT DOLLAR BUILDING,
SHANGHAI.

The "Embassy" Golf Jackets



These excellent Sports Coats embody comfort, appearance and long service.

They are cut and made by experts and are synonymous with good taste.

Ready for service, or we can make to your individual measure of finest Scotch or Irish Tweeds.

"WOOLIES" IN ALL THE NEWEST DESIGNS.

MACKINTOSH
& CO., LTD.,

Men's Wear Specialists.

Alexandra Building, Des Voeux Road.

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GREAT SALE

NOW ON.

THE SEASON FOR BLANKETS

IS FAST APPROACHING

HAVE YOU GOT YOURS?

WHITEAWAY'S

HAVE

EARLYWARM
REAL WITNEY BLANKETS

MADE BY

EARLYS OF WITNEY

ESTABLISHED OVER 250 YEARS.

| | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| SINGLE SIZE | \$16.75 to 22.50 |
| MEDIUM SIZE | \$29.50 |
| LARGE SIZE | \$35.00 and 69.50 |
| CRIB SIZE MERINO | \$9.95 |

GET YOUR SUPPLIES EARLY.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG.

IN YOKOHAMA.

CONDITIONS IN THE RUINED CITY.

MR. C. T. MAYES IN KORE.

Mr. C. T. Mayes of Yokohama, who is now in Kobe for a few days, brings the latest news of conditions in the ruined city, says the *Japan Chronicle*. He reports that barracks are being rapidly erected all over the city by the troops, but that they are not yet efficient to house all the people who were burnt out. The buildings being put up are very substantial, but until their number is greatly increased, naturally many are suffering from the weather. The typhoon of Wednesday flooded the parts of the city which were always subject to floods, such as Chinatown and some of the outlying districts, but the water subsided very quickly. The most serious difficulty, that the authorities are meeting is in the matter of the distribution of the food supplies, of which there is a great quantity in the Customs sheds. This is due to the lack of transport facilities, though these are improving. Nevertheless Mr. Mayes thinks that much of the food supplies will go bad before they can be distributed.

For the attitude of the Japanese authorities Mr. Mayes has nothing but praise. As the task of relieving the foreigners remaining in Yokohama—consisting of some 123 families and their dependents—fell upon Mr. Mayes's shoulders, partly through his public spirit and partly through his connection with the Yokohama institutions, the authorities quickly recognised the value of his services in this direction and put every facility, including a room and a staff of Japanese clerks, at his disposal, besides providing him with a pass that allowed him to go about his work freely. He was also given permission to select any out of the supplies that he thought suitable for foreigners, and a motor-car and a launch were put at his disposal. One of the great difficulties was in transporting the supplies, however. Those that Mr. Mayes ticketed off for use by foreigners would be found gone in another direction by the time transport was available. However, with the help of volunteer workers these difficulties were overcome, and things worked more smoothly. Now with the supplies sent by the Relief Committee from Kobe and the organisation of a Committee at Yokohama, all difficulties in this direction are at an end.

WHY FOOD SUPPLIES WENT ASTRAY.

The reason why food supplies from Kobe have in the past not reached the foreign community in Yokohama, Mr. Mayes explains as due to failure to enter into communication with the American and British Consuls. Nobody else having any power to arrange matters with the Japanese authorities, the result was that food supplies sent from Kobe were not landed at all or if landed fell into the hands of Japanese. Both the Consuls were very anxious to do all they could, but in the absence of any communication as to the use of the supplies they could not take any action to bring the matter before the Japanese authorities.

As to the refusal of the remaining foreigners to leave Yokohama, although advised to do so by their Consuls, there is much to be said. Many are old residents who have lived thirty or forty years in Yokohama and have invested their money in the city. With their houses more or less intact, and with the certainty that if they abandoned them they would lose all their remaining property it was natural for them to remain where they were, to protect what was left to them. Others were married to Japanese wives and had Japanese dependents upon them, whom they felt they could not desert. In most cases assistance is only required to tide them over the time during which they are deprived of sources of income.

Mr. Mayes fully appreciated the work done by the American Red Cross—the efficiency and the speed shown in getting the field hospital running and the splendid equipment. The hospital was erected on the reclaimed ground and water was brought from a source which necessitated laying pipes for a considerable distance. Among the patients treated at the hospital was Mr. Martin of the Grand Hotel. He had both his legs broken by falling beams, but was carried out of the building by the servants before it caught alight. Mr. Mayes covered him in a small Japanese house, unheated for and helpless and had him removed to hospital—first the Japanese field hospital and then to the American Red Cross Hospital, where he was well looked after. On the departure of the American Red Cross contingent the whole hospital, as it stood, cots, equipment and all, was handed over to the Japanese authorities.

YOKOHAMA'S FUTURE.

The vagaries of the fire in Yokohama were naturally a matter of discussion. One building, which is now being used as offices by shipping and other firms, escaped the flames in a marvellous manner, although the public buildings in the immediate vicinity were burnt out. If this building is to be taken as a sample, there is no doubt that the damage done by the fire was much greater than that done by the earthquake. With the high wind blowing the fire made enormous leaps, especially across the wide streets close to the park, which it was thought would prove barriers. On the Bluff there are about ten houses standing.

As to the future of Yokohama Mr. Mayes is not exactly optimistic. He thinks it will not be populated very rapidly with families, although as the

(Continued at foot of next column.)

FAZACKERLY MILLIONS.

CLAIM TO FORTUNE BY SINGAPORE LADY.

Singapore is represented among the claimants for the huge fortune left by Nicholas Fazackerly, M.P., for Preston, from 1732 to 1782 who died intestate with no direct heir. The fortune is said to amount to several millions, and a search for the heir is now being made. There are over a hundred claimants from all parts of the world, and the Singapore claimant is (according to a Ceylon paper) Mrs. J. A. Schwanenguel—nee May Fazackerly Fazackerly.

A London newspaper of August 10th states:

When the whole of the strange facts of the search for the heir to the Fazackerly millions are told, an amazing story of diligence, patience, and romance will be revealed.

More than seventy claimants have come forward for a share in the huge fortune left by Nicholas Fazackerly, M.P., for Preston from 1732 till his death in 1787, who died intestate with no direct heir.

The claimants banded themselves together, shared the expenses, and started to search registers, old records, and examine grave-stones.

One of them has agreed to share the fortune with all the claimants who have helped to pay for the investigations, should he succeed in his claim.

The identity of the likely successor to the Fazackerly millions is being kept a close secret until the claimants' meeting in Preston on Saturday next.

CABLE FROM SINGAPORE CLAIMANTS.

On September 23rd the same newspaper published the following:

Fresh developments have occurred during the past few days in connection with the claim to the Fazackerly millions. An important London firm of financial agents has sent a representative to Singapore and offered to finance the investigation costs up to £50,000. Acting on a cablegram from Singapore claimants, a London firm of solicitors has also begun to pursue investigations in Preston.

No fewer than four claimants arrived from the United States during the past week, and have visited Mr. Whitehead, the general manager of the Committee of Investigation. Over a hundred claimants have offered money towards the costs, and more than one blank cheque has been tendered.

Our Preston representative is assured by Mr. Whitehead that the difficulties arising from the statute of limitations have now been overcome, and that the whereabouts of the fortune have been traced.

It is largely in money deposited in banks, and the holders regard the claimants with considerable aversion.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY.

It is now established that the testator, Nicholas Fazackerly, former Recorder and M.P. for Preston, had a son and daughter. The latter married Earl Cowper; but both she and her brother died before the testator, and left no issue.

Birth, marriage, and death certificates have been successfully traced.

Some difficulty is being experienced on account of entail rights, and the reluctance of those in possession to co-operate with the claimants. Lands which belonged to the estate have been sold and resold many times.

WORLD THEATRE.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS.

A most comprehensive collection of views of the disastrous earthquake devastation in Yokohama and Tokyo, from the Pathe Company will be exhibited at the World Theatre from to-day until Saturday. Twenty-two new scenes will be screened. This special picture will be followed by Robertson-Cole's famous production "Butterfly Man" in six parts.

port of Tokyo, business firms will be driven to open offices there. For a time, at any rate, however, the foreign community will be composed of young men for whom accommodation can be more easily provided. In fact there will be a return to the conditions obtaining on the opening of the port to foreign residence, when the sight of a white woman was a rarity. As to the Bluff, Mr. Mayes assigns the rebuilding of the houses there to a still more distant date. The cost of building is now very high and this, combined with the nervousness resulting from the earthquake, will go to postpone rehabilitation.

Mr. Mayes himself was in the country at the time of the shock in company with the late Mr. J. Morris and Mr. D. Abbey. The party returned to Yokohama at high speed as it was expected that considerable destruction had been wrought there, and this speed, it is to be feared, did something to hasten Mr. Morris's end, as he was still suffering from the sudden illness which had overtaken him on his holiday. It was thought, however, better to get him to Yokohama than to leave him where he could receive no attention. At Yokohama he was immediately taken down to the boat and sent to Kobe.

Mr. Mayes will remain in Kobe two or three days before he returns to Yokohama.

THE WARFARE IN KWANGTUNG.

A CRISIS APPROACHING.

The reports of the fighting which has been in progress in the East River sector of the province of Kwangtung are of the most contradictory character. One thing appears, however, and that is the announcement of the capture of Waichow by Dr. Sun's forces nearly a fortnight ago was premature. They breached the wall, but the Canton Daily News, whose information is apparently obtained from Headquarters in Canton, reports the Constitutional soldiers as still "fighting with the remnant of the enemy soldiers in Waichow in order to disarm them."

Much heavier fighting has been in progress in the neighbourhood of Hoyuen and Lung where the Constitutionalists attacked a large force which General Chen Chiung Ming was moving up to the support of Waichow. The first attack made by Dr. Sun's men was unsuccessful and they were compelled to retreat, but receiving large reinforcements from what is called the Eastern Punitive Army, as well as from the Yunnanese and Kwangsi Armies, a counter-attack was made which continued all day on Friday and it is claimed resulted in the complete rout of the enemy on Saturday. In the retreat Chen's forces are said to have lost heavily, hundreds being drowned when hurriedly crossing the river under a hail-lade from the pursuing troops. Chen's forces evacuated Hoyuen on Sunday morning and Sun's troops entered again into possession. In this engagement Sun's men are stated to have captured more than 2,000 rifles and a large quantity of ammunition.

On the other hand we have reports indicating that General Chen Chiung Ming's forces are advancing towards the Canton-Kowloon railway.

It is significant that some 150 of Sun's soldiers crossed the British border at the railway bridge on Monday and were disarmed by the British railway officials. They were subsequently brought to Hongkong and sent back by steamer to Canton.

It is reported that most of the units of the Canton Navy have deserted Sun, and the Yunnanese are said to be in a state of mutiny because their pay is three months in arrear. A crisis seems to be rapidly approaching.

EMBEZZLEMENT CHARGE.

AT SHANGHAI.

A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

The case against Andrew Taylor White, who was arrested at Shanghai on charges of embezzlement, was dismissed last week by H.M. Police Magistrate (Mr. G. W. King) on the ground that the Court had no jurisdiction.

The charge was as follows:—For that he, at Tokyo, Japan, and at Shanghai, on dates between May 7th, 1923, and October 24th, 1923, being a clerk or servant of the Poldi Steel Co. (England), Ltd., fraudulently did embezzle the sums of £1,000, £200 and Yen 1,000 received by him for and in the name or on account of the said Company, contrary to the Larceny Act, 1916.

His Worship after hearing (a outline of the case for the prosecution given by Mr. Reader Harris said: The charge refers to Tokyo (Japan) and in Shanghai. Do you say any part of this money was taken in Shanghai?

Mr. Harris: Not that it was taken. I propose to show by inference that it was employed in Shanghai.

His Worship: Do you raise that point, Mr. Teeddale?

Mr. Teeddale: No.

His Worship: Do you think, Mr. Harris, I can try in this Court an offence committed in Japan? Has this Court any jurisdiction for offences in Japan?

Mr. Harris: I submit the Court has jurisdiction.

His Worship: My ruling, subject to legal argument, would be that it has not.

After legal argument His Worship said: The position is: I have jurisdiction for offences all over China, and for offences committed on the high seas within 100 miles of the China coast. Beyond that I don't know that this Court has jurisdiction. The words in the complaint say "at Shanghai." The point is, I pin you down to the fact that the money was received here and there was conversion.

Mr. Harris: I cannot prove the receipt of any money here, not can I prove, except by inference, the spending of the money here.

Mr. Harris said what he said was that defendant received the money in Japan and embezzled it in China. Further, he could prove by inference that he converted a portion to his own use and it was therefore an offence under sec. 17 (1) A of the Larceny Act, and could be tried in this Court.

His Worship: I am still of the same opinion, that this Court has no jurisdiction in this particular case, and therefore the result must be that the charge must be dismissed. I want it to be quite clear that I have dismissed this charge on the question of jurisdiction. Anything said in this Court should in no way affect any other Court or any public opinion. I want that clear because there is some times misapprehension in cases which are dismissed in this way; in other words that nothing has been proved against Mr. White up to the present in this Court. That is the way I put it. I hold there is no jurisdiction, and therefore the charge is dismissed.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of OCTOBER, 1923, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of considering and if thought fit, passing the following Resolutions as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely:—

That the name of the Company be changed to "THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI HOTELS, LIMITED."

SECESSION OF THE ABOVE RESOLUTIONS. be passed by the requisite majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING to be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street, aforesaid, on SATURDAY, the 11th day of NOVEMBER, 1923, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit, confirming such Resolution as a Special Resolution accordingly.

Dated this 24th day of October, 1923.
By Order of the Board,
WALTER J. HAWKER,
Secretary.

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THE SHANGHAI HOTELS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 16th day of OCTOBER, 1923, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of considering and if thought fit, passing the following Resolutions, as Extraordinary Resolutions, namely:—

1. That it is expedient to effect an amalgamation of this Company with THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY LIMITED whose Registered Office is situated at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and with a view thereto that this Company be wound up voluntarily and that WALTER J. HAWKER of Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding up with full power to delegate all or any of his duties as he in his absolute discretion may think fit for the purpose of appointing a person or Corporation in Shanghai in the Republic of China to act in conjunction with him and under his control and as his Agent for the purpose of carrying out such liquidation.

2. That the Conditional Agreement submitted to the Meeting for the Amalgamation of this Company with THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY LIMITED upon the terms (inter alia) of the acquisition by THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY LIMITED of the complete undertaking, business goodwill and property of this Company in return for the issue to members of this Company (other than THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY LIMITED) of Two shares of THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY LIMITED of the nominal value of Ten Dollars (\$10.00) each credited as fully paid up in respect of each and every complete share held by such members of this Company respectively, be and the same is hereby approved and that the Liquidator be and he is hereby authorised pursuant to Section One hundred and eighty five of the Companies Ordinance One thousand nine hundred and eleven to adopt the said Agreement and carry the same into effect with such (if any) modifications either before or after the execution thereof as the said Liquidator may think expedient.

3. That the Conditional Agreement may be inspected at any time during business hours at the Registered Office of the Company, Powell's Building, Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, and at the office of Messrs. DEACON, HARRISON and SAMPSON, No. 1, Des Voeux Road Central, aforesaid, the Solicitors to this Company and also at the Shanghai Office of the Company, No. 14, Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

4. That the aforesaid shares of THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY LIMITED shall be allotted under the said Conditional Agreement to such aforesaid members of this Company who are on the Register of Shareholders of this Company on the date of the confirmation by this Company of the said Conditional Agreement.

5. The shares of THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY LIMITED to be allotted under the said Conditional Agreement to such aforesaid members of this Company will participate in all dividends declared by THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY LIMITED in respect of the financial year ending 31st December, 1923, *pari passu* with the existing issued shares ("Old") of THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY LIMITED.

6. That the Liquidator be and he is hereby authorised to give such consent as may be necessary to the name of THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY LIMITED being changed to "THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI HOTELS, LIMITED."

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HONGKONG BOY SCOUTS LAST EVENING'S PUBLIC MEETING.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR ATTENDS AS
CHIEF SCOUT.

The Boy Scouts of Hongkong last evening met in force at the Theatre Royal where a public meeting was held and a resume of the year's work given by the Hongkong Commissioner (the Rev. W. G. Waldegrave). Prior to the public meeting the annual meeting of the Association was held which was attended by His Excellency the Governor (Sir R. E. Stubbs, K.C.M.G.) as Chief Scout and which was presided over by the local President of the Association (the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak).

In presenting the annual report of the year the Commissioner said that on September 30th, 1923, there were nine troops of land scouts with two others in the process of formation. The sea scouts were registered as a troop. There was only one patrol of rovers and one wolf cub pack was in abeyance owing to lack of a suitable officer. The rover patrols owed their drop in numbers to the fact that during the summer several of their members who were drawn from among the University students had left the University. The total number of scouts was 169 which showed a decrease, but this they did not view with any apprehension, as during the year troops were instructed to revise their registers and insist that all scouts who desired to be considered as such should prove their keenness regular attendance and steady work. The result was an increase in efficiency all round.

Dealing with the officers the Commissioner said there were seven warranted scout masters, six warranted assistant scout masters, and two warranted wolf cub officers. He remarked the Association needed badly men who would give up time to this most engrossing game of scouting for boys.

There had been a great advance in scoutcraft during the year and a high standard of efficiency had been reached. There were now twenty-seven first-class scouts, and above that rank one King's sea scout. There were none of these at the commencement of the year. In the obtaining of proficiency badges, ambulance instruction, various handicraft, etc., there had also been much work done with satisfactory results. There was no doubt that the presentation of the Prince of Wales' banner for competition had been a great incentive to scouts and had encouraged troop spirit de corps.

Referring to camping, the Rev. Waldegrave said that most of the camping carried out had been of the week-end or hiking variety. The frequent occurrences of typhoon weather prevented camps of any length being held.

In regard to the sea scouts he said that the branch showed signs of gradual growth. The gift of a yacht by H.E. the Governor and Lady Stubbs had proved most valuable, while other friends had also given a 16-foot rowing boat as well as a small dinghy, for the yacht. Five out of the eight members had qualified to use the yacht. He added that by courtesy of members of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club the sea scouts, under certain very reasonable restrictions, were allowed to take part in Club races.

Dealing with finances, he said the Association was now drawing very largely on its capital and they desired to see the number of subscribers greatly increased. The main expense at present was the upkeep and rent of the Pine Wood Training Camp. They had hoped to make troops absolutely self-supporting after giving them an initial start, but it appeared in the case of some of the poorer troops that an annual grant would have to be made.

The Commissioner then went on to deal with the main events of the year, including two rambles on the mainland during the Christmas holidays whilst in April the Jamboree was held with great success. In May the competition rally was held at the Race Course, and in August a rovers training camp was held at Pine Wood. The outlook, said the speaker, was decidedly favourable, and the principal hindrance was lack of officers. He mentioned that one troop could be formed and registered at once in connection with the Ellis Kadoorie School for Indians.

The Headmaster of the Kowloon British School had also informed him that he would welcome the formation of a troop there provided a Scout Master could be found. At Taiipo the Headmaster of the Government School was at work getting a troop together. He concluded by making an urgent appeal for officers and pointing out that there could be no more engrossing pastime nor one more beneficial to both scouts and scouters. He thanked all those who in so many different ways had aided them in the past, and were doing so now. He could only express the hope that the present year would see a great increase in the personnel of the whole movement generally. Mr. Waldegrave then gave a short report on each troop.

The balance-sheet, which was presented by Mr. C. H. Blason, the Hon. Treasurer, showed a balance on the working account of \$1,000. It was also stated that the Association had \$2,000 as fixed deposit.

Both the report and balance-sheet were unanimously adopted.

The following senior officials for the ensuing year were elected—

President, the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak; Vice-President, Mr. R. H. B. Hancock; Commissioner, the Rev. C. T. Waldegrave, M.A.; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. C. H. Blason; Hon. Secretary, District Scoutmaster A. White.

At the conclusion of the annual meeting the public meeting was held in the Theatre. This meeting was also attended by His Excellency the Governor. The principal feature of the meeting was a very interesting illustrated lantern lecture on the Scout movement by the Commissioner. The lantern slides were for the most part topical and the Rev. Mr. Waldegrave gave his story round, these topical pictures in a very interesting manner. Pictures of the Scouts in camp, on the hike and undergoing instruction both on sea and on land were displayed. A slide showing three Chinese scouts who had been awarded the life saving medal was greeted with much applause, whilst a picture of the officers in camp with the sea scouts acting as their cooks also drew forth applause. The lantern was manipulated by Mr. C. H. Blason.

At the conclusion of the lecture the Prince of Wales' banner was presented by the Chief Scout to the troop winning the most points at the Scout rallies, and the Commissioner, in asking His Excellency to make the presentation said the contests for the banner had been held under certain conditions and points gained were added to the points awarded to troops for progress in the year's work. During the past year, owing to the Jamboree and the preparations it entailed, only one rally was held, in which the 6th troop, Ellis Kadoorie School headed the list. On the total number of points, including those awarded for progress, the sea scouts came first by a very small margin with the 6th troop second. The Sub-Committee were, however, of the opinion that the sea scouts were so much more favourably placed in every way that a fairer decision would be to declare the result a tie. The Patrol leader of the sea scouts was informed of this feeling but was told he would be quite justified in claiming the banner. He however, stated the opinion of the sea scouts was that the 6th troop deserved the banner. Accordingly the Sub-Committee recommended that the banner be held for six months by each of the two troops. The winning troops were entitled to be called the Governor's Troop during the period for which the banner was held.

His Excellency the Governor said that before handing over the banner he would like to express the gratitude of the audience to the Rev. Mr. Waldegrave for his very interesting lecture on the Scout Movement and to Mr. Blason for his really admirable photographs. They showed what excellent work was being done and the boys looked extremely fit whilst those who partook of the sea scouts cooking appeared to be none the worse for it. From another point of view good work was being done, three life saving medals had been won during the year whilst the sporting spirit of the sea scouts in waiving their claim in favour of the other troop was typical of the services rendered by the Association to the Colony.

His Excellency, continuing, said that he would like to express his thanks, as Chief Scout, to the Officers who had taken so much trouble in instructing the scouts. He would especially like to mention the Commissioner (Mr. Waldegrave), who had told them a great deal that evening about the movement but nothing about the Commissioner, which was a very important point. When Col. Bowen left the Colony he was in some doubt as to whether the Association would carry on. Mr. Waldegrave was ready to take on the work in spite of many other duties and he now thanked him most cordially for all the work he had put into the affairs of the Association and the high standard of results achieved by him. He was glad to announce that the Rev. Mr. Waldegrave, whose term of office had expired, was agreeable to serve for another term.

His Excellency then proceeded to make the presentation of the banner to the patrol leaders of the Sea Scouts and the 6th Troop. In handing over the banner he expressed the hope that the winners in turn would use the title of the Governor's troop. He would only be too proud to have his name associated with them.

His Excellency was then presented with a large photograph of the scouts at the rally as a memento of the year's work. Mr. Waldegrave making the presentation.

His Excellency was then asked to present to Mr. B. Wylie a badge of thanks from the scouts for his advertising work in connection with the scouts' jamboree. This badge, entitled Mr. Wylie to call upon the services of any scout at any time and anywhere. This presentation being made cheers for the Chief Scout brought the proceedings to a close.

HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.

YESTERDAY'S ANNUAL MEETING.

THE PAST AND PRESENT SEASON.

The Hongkong Boxing Association was held last evening at the office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., Mr. J. Scott Harston presiding. Amongst those present were Mr. G. G. N. Tilden (Hon. Secretary and Treasurer), Mr. F. C. Jenkin, Mr. T. G. Bennett, Mr. G. M. Young, Mr. D. L. Ralph, Mr. J. Clarke, Mr. Kerrison, Mr. Marks, Mr. Bondi, Mr. Allan and others.

The Chairman said: Gentlemen,—With your permission I propose to take the Committee's report and statement of accounts for the year ending June 30th, 1923, as read. You will notice that the tournament account receipts have fallen by approximately \$1,340. This, however, was entirely due to the fact that owing to the Fleet leaving the Colony earlier than usual last spring, no novices tournament could be held in April. General account receipts have also fallen slightly, due to seven less subscriptions being received than the previous year and only two subscriptions being received for years other than the current one as against seven. The surplus, however, carried to the Balance Sheet is only \$38 less than in the previous year.

May I pause here to ask members to pay their subscriptions when they receive their first reminder. Last year no less than three reminders were sent out to several members and even then some thirty subscriptions were unpaid at the end of the year.

Turning to the boxing, the heavyweight championship was won in December by C. P. O. Gallagher who knocked out Private Ainsworth, R.M.L.I., in the fifth round. The middleweight was won outright by A. B. Duncan (the holder) in March when he knocked out Private Ainsworth in the second round. Stoker P. O. Morgan won the welterweight championship outright by beating A. B. Dixon on points in December, and the lightweight by A. B. Chadwick who defeated Stoker P. O. Morgan on points at the March tournament after one of the best and most even contests seen here.

With regard to the coming season, we hope to stage the first contest on November 12th, and dates have already been booked for a Saturday night in each month up till and including March.

Your Committee wish to express their thanks to the Hon. Mr. A. R. Lowe for auditing the accounts and for kindly agreeing to allow his name to be put forward for re-election.

There is one point in the report that I wish to rectify. Mr. Murdoch expressed his wish to retire and Dr. Minnett was, subject to his consent, nominated as his successor. Dr. Minnett, however, has informed the Secretary that until he gets acquainted with our local rules he would rather not take an official position, though he has been very kindly in his services at the disposal of the Committee.

Mr. Murdoch has therefore consented to withdraw his resignation.

Your Committee desire to put on record their obligation to Mr. Tinson who now retires from the office of Hon. Secretary and Treasurer for his willing and efficient work during and since the formation of this Association.

I now have pleasure in formally proposing the adoption of the report and accounts and shall be glad if someone will kindly second same.

The adoption of the report and accounts having been duly proposed and seconded I shall be pleased to endeavour to answer to the best of my ability any questions that may be asked thereon.

Mr. Allan seconded the proposal and the report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

The following officials were elected—

Chairman—Mr. R. M. Dyer.
Vice-Chairman—Mr. J. Scott Harston.
Manager—Mr. J. Brooks.
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—Mr. T. G. Bennett.

Committee—Messrs. F. C. Jenkin, J. Clarke, F. C. Hall and W. Ward.
Hon. Auditor—The Hon. Mr. A. R. Lowe.

This was all the business before the meeting which closed with a vote of thanks to Mr. J. Scott Harston for presiding.

RED TAPE.

OBVIOUS CASE FOR PUNISHMENT
DISMISSED.

A glaring example of red tape was afforded at the Magistracy yesterday when Mr. Wood, Senior Magistrate, dismissed an obvious case for punishment just because the police prosecuted instead of the Sanitary Department.

The case was one in which a Chinese named Sui Man, aged 40, a contractor's foreman, was charged by the police with failing to report a case of small-pox. The defendant, it appears, took a patient from his house in Eastern Street, to the Government Civil Hospital where it was found to be a very advanced case of small-pox. Dr. Smalley, the Government Medical Officer in charge of the hospital, rang up the police in the Western Division and the police went to the hospital and arrested the man.

The Magistrate held that it was a case for the Sanitary Department to deal with and discharged the man. He instructed the police to see Dr. Pearce, the Medical Officer of Health, as to what action he wished to take in the matter.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(UNDER HIS HONOUR THE PRINCE JUDGE
(MR. JUSTICE GOWERS).)

MORE ARMS CASES.

SAMPAN WOMAN SENTENCED.

Two sampan women were indicted yesterday for having in their unlawful possession a revolver and 88 rounds of ammunition.

Mr. Dyer, Barr. for the Crown, said that about 9 o'clock on the night of September 28th, Sergt. Mist and a party of Chinese Detectives went in a sampan to Wanchai Bay. The police party went to a sampan, which was lying alongside another sampan. As they were climbing aboard the officers heard a splashing noise. The first detective to board saw one of the accused with her hands on the side of the boat. The detective seized her and found that she was holding a revolver. Another detective noticed the other accused at the stern of the boat, sitting at the tiller. Sergt. Mist struck a match—it was dark at the time—and the light showed the ammunition lying in the boat. The two women, one of whom said she was the owner of the boat, were arrested. Also, Mr. Dyer mentioned, a man who was in the boat at the time was arrested. He had been released, however, as the Attorney-General declined to prosecute.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. Hall) said the defence was that the accused took a man out in their sampan and after he had left it was noticed that he had left behind a parcel. The woman who found it had no time to tell the other—the owner—as another passenger came. When the police came this second passenger jumped overboard.

After hearing the evidence the Jury returned a verdict of "Guilty" against both women and his Lordship ordered six months' imprisonment in each case.

FOUR YEARS FOR A BOAT
MASTER.

A case in which the circumstances were much the same as that in which the two sampan women were concerned, was next heard. The prisoner was Ip Tai and he was indicted for unlawfully having in his possession 21 automatic pistols, 6 revolvers and 3,574 rounds of ammunition.

According to the story narrated by Mr. Dyer, Barr. who prosecuted for the Crown, the arms and ammunition were found on the prisoner's boat on the same night and in the same vicinity as that in which the seizure was made on the sampan women's boat. The prisoner at the Police Station made a statement to the effect that the packages were placed on his boat by four persons from the French mail liner. He had waited three hours for them to come on board, but they had not done so. He even kept the packages at Wanchai Bay for several days but they had not been claimed.

After hearing the evidence of the seizure and arrest, the Jury returned a verdict of "Guilty."

Asked if anything was known about the man, Mr. Dyer Ball answered in the negative, adding that he did not think the prisoner was the principal in the case.

His Lordship: Oh, no, we never get the principal. His Lordship pointed out the seriousness of the case and sentenced the prisoner to five years' imprisonment. After a moment's consideration his Lordship amended the sentence to one of four years, stating that he did so as the prisoner was no longer a young man.

(UNDER HIS HONOUR THE CHIEF JUSTICE
(SIR WILLIAM REES-DAVIES).)

THE INDIAN MURDER CASE.

PRISONER IN THE WITNESS BOX.

The case in which an Indian watchman, named Ashraf Khan, is indicted on a charge of murder of a Chinese named Wong Hin Yat, whom it is alleged he shot by accident when aiming at another man, was continued yesterday.

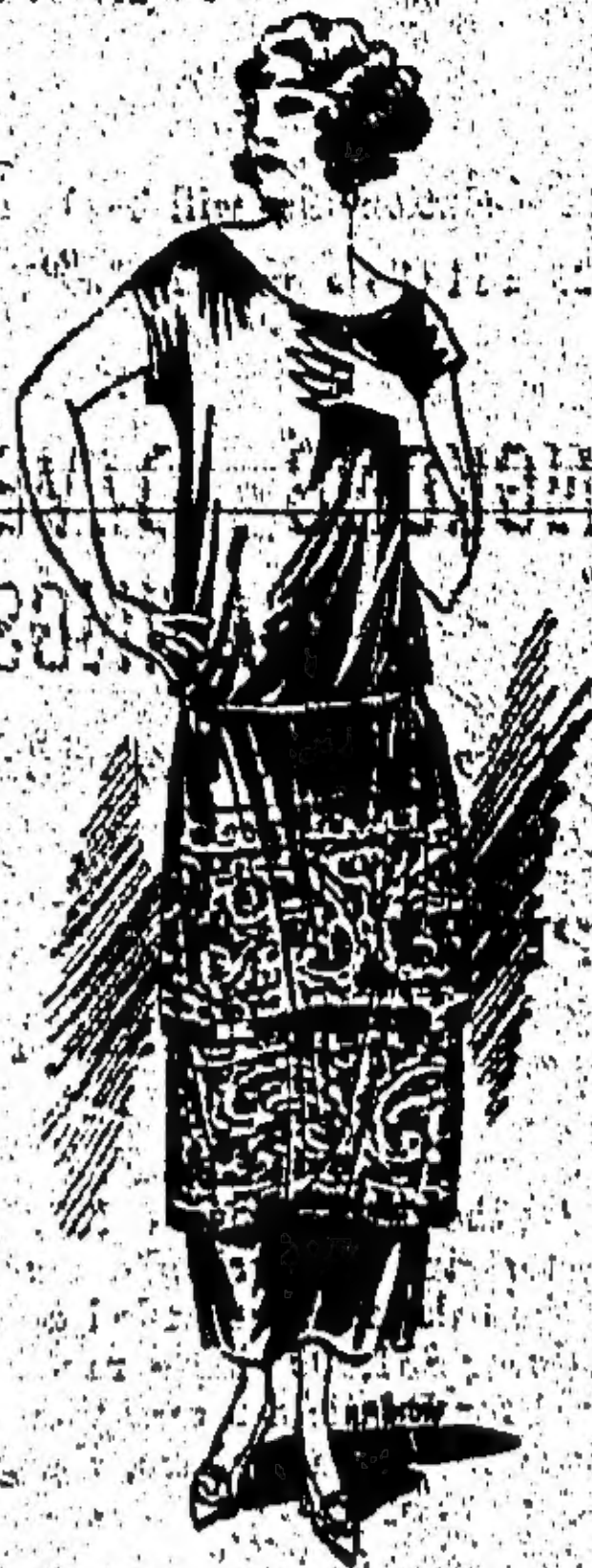
The prisoner, in the box, stated that he was employed as a shore guard and on the night of the shooting went on duty in Des Vaux Road West at 8 o'clock. At about 8 p.m. he was standing under a verandah with his carbine on his shoulder when a man came from behind and grasped the muzzle of his carbine. Another man also came and caught hold of the carbine. The prisoner seized the butt and turned round. As he did so a third man came up and struck him on the side. Still another man, making the fourth, then rushed up and caught hold of his pouch and belt. He (prisoner) slipped and fell on his side but managed to retain his hold of the carbine, but before falling he slapped the fourth man on the face. He was dragged to his feet in the tugging for the carbine. Directly he was on his feet he loaded his firearm and the men who were holding it let go their grip. He fired at another man who he aimed at. He aimed at the lower part of the body so as to render him incapable. He struck at another man with the butt of the gun and hit him on the head. At this stage the Indian constables came up and the prisoner told them what had happened.

The case was adjourned.

ON WITH THE DANCE!

Before deciding on your
New Gown for the
Ball, call and see our
delightful selection.

A new consignment
of Evening Dresses has
just arrived from Lon-
don and Paris, together
with some very smart
Hair Ornaments and
other dainty accessories.



AFTER THE BALL

for the car ride home,
a Jaeger Wrap or Scarf
is the very thing to
prevent chill.

NOTE OUR NEW TELEPHONE NUMBER

4567-4 LINES

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

FOR QUALITY & STYLE.

ROWNTREE'S DELICIOUS CHOCOLATES.

COMPRISING 14 VARIETIES.

OBTAINABLE AT

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

THE COLUMBIA PORTABLE GRAFONOLA

WITH PATENT TONE
CONTROL LEAVES

CARRIES 8 TEN INCH
RECORDS

ANDERSON'S.



Powell Ltd.
TELEPHONE C. 4578.

JUST ARRIVED
FROM

PARIS
SMART EVENING
GOWNS.

WINTER COATS
AND
GOLF COATS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

This Prospectus has been duly filed with the Registrar of Companies.

The Subscription List will be Open on WEDNESDAY, the 14th DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1923, and Close on or before FRIDAY, the 23rd DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1923.

HONGKONG DEVELOPMENT BUILDING AND SAVINGS SOCIETY, LTD.

Incorporated under the Companies Ordinances 1911-1921.

CAPITAL - - - - - \$10,000,000
DIVIDED INTO 1,000,000 SHARES OF \$10 EACH.

Of the above Shares 169,000 have already been subscribed for cash by the Directors and their friends. On these \$1.00 per share will be paid on application and the balance when called up on the same basis as the remaining capital. The remaining \$8,831,000 shares ranking equally with those already subscribed are now offered for Public Subscription payable as to \$1.00 per share on application. The balance due on each share, viz. \$9.00, will be called up as and when required by instalments of \$1.00 per share at intervals of not less than three months between each call.

Any of the shares now offered to the Public which may not be subscribed for will be allotted in such manner as the Directors shall determine.

DIRECTORS:

DR. J. C. DALMAHOY ALLAN, Alexandra Building, Medical Practitioner.
C. E. H. BEAVIS, Esq., 9, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Solicitor.
H. A. CARTWRIGHT, Esq., 1A, Charter Road, Victoria, Managing Director.
HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, Ltd.
CHAN SAU FUNG, Esq., 11, Mei Fung Street, Victoria, Merchant.
CHAU SIU KI, Esq., 8, Queen's Road West, Victoria, Merchant.
FREDERICK ELLIS, Esq., 10, Lee House Street, Victoria, Stock Broker.
HON. MR. B. H. KOTHEWALL, Alexandra Buildings, Victoria, Merchant.
LEUNG YAN PO, Esq., St. George's Building, Victoria, Comptroller, of Messrs. Goss, Livingston & Co.
LI WING KWONG, Esq., 153, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Merchant.
LI YAU TSUN, Esq., 75, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Merchant.
THE REVEREND FATHER L. ROBERT, Procureur Generale des Missions Etrangeres, Procureur General.
WONG PAK SON, Esq., 220, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Merchant.

BANKERS:

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

AUDITORS:

Messrs. PERCY SMITH, SEPH & FLEMING, Accountants,
No. 5, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong.

SOLICITORS:

Messrs. WILKINSON & GRIST,
No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

REGISTERED OFFICE OF THE COMPANY:
No. 10, ICE HOUSE STREET, VICTORIA, HONGKONG.

PROSPECTUS.

- This Company has been formed principally for the purpose of building houses in the Colony of Hongkong with a view to meeting the great demand for housing accommodation which exists in the Colony at the present time.
- In particular it is proposed to take advantage of the offer recently made by the Government for the grant of land for building purposes on the basis of the scheme explained by The Colonial Secretary at a Meeting of the Legislative Council in June, 1923.

The Promoters are in a position to state that they have completed negotiations for the acquisition from the Government of the plateau below "Jardine's Look-out," which is capable of accommodating 150 to 200 semi-detached houses. The Promoters are also in treaty with the Government for numerous other sites in good localities.

The Promoters have already received about 2,000 applications from persons desiring to obtain the assistance of this Company in building homes for the applicants.

The Promoters will also entertain, and, if thought advisable, take up any other scheme or schemes which may be proposed by the Government for the acquisition of land for building and development.

- The Company is also empowered by its Memorandum of Association to undertake business of all kinds connected with the development of building areas.
- The minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is 100,000 shares.
- No commission or promotion money is being paid by the Company.
- The Company will pay the preliminary expenses of and incident to the formation and raising of the Company down to the time when it becomes entitled to commence business, and the estimated amount thereof is \$5,000.
- FREDERICK ELLIS will be the first Managing Director under a contract with the Company at a remuneration of 5 per cent. of the net profits of the Company.
- The Articles of Association provide that the qualification of a Director is to be the holding of 500 shares in the Company and that the remuneration of each of the Directors is to be \$1,000 per annum.
- None of the Directors or Promoters are interested in the promotion of the Company except to the extent of the shares taken by them in the Company.
- Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company can be inspected at the office of Messrs. WILKINSON & GRIST, Solicitors for the Company, at any time during business hours.
- A copy of the Company's Memorandum of Association is annexed to this Prospectus and forms part of it.
- Application for shares should be made upon the Form accompanying the Prospectus and sent to the Company's Bankers together with a remittance of \$1.00 per share, the amount of the deposit.

Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for a proportionate amount of the deposit will be returned.

- Prospectuses can be inspected at and Forms of Application obtained from the Company's Bankers, the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, and at and from the offices of the Company at No. 10, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

This Prospectus has been duly filed with the Registrar of Companies.

Dated the 20th day of October, 1923.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR SALE.

ONE SET OF MINT MACHINERY
Apply—
GILMAN & CO., LTD.
1503]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. GERMAIN TUSSEAU is no longer connected with our Firm.
OH. MEURER CHAUSSEADE,
TUSSEAU & CIE.
Canton, the 25th of October, 1923. [1487]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. H. TSUDA having been transferred to our Kobe Office, Mr. J. ABE will take charge as Manager of this Branch as from the 1st NOVEMBER, 1923.
THE MITSUBISHI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.
1487]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

OWNERS OF PONIES are Herby Notified that Ponies must be Named before being measured.
By Order
C. B. BROWN,
Secretary.
1489]

NOTICE.

HARBOUR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Sealed TENDERS in Triplicate which should be clearly marked "TENDER FOR RAISING OR REMOVING THE WRECK 'LOONG SANG'" will be received at the Harbour Department until Noon of MONDAY, the 5th NOVEMBER, 1923.
Tenders are to raise or remove the wreck "LOONG SANG" as she now lies in Hongkong Harbour.
The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.
C. W. BECKWITH,
Commander, R.N.,
Harbour Master, &c.
Hongkong, 26th October, 1923. [1484]

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG & CANTON ICE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2, Lower ARKLEY ROAD, HONGKONG, on MONDAY, 5th DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1923, at Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st JULY, 1923.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 29th OCTOBER to 5th NOVEMBER, 1923, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. MANUK,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 19th October, 1923. [1448]

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE FIFTH GYMKHANA MEETING will be held (weather permitting) at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, 10th, and MONDAY, 12th NOVEMBER, 1923, commencing 2.45 p.m. Each Day.
The Charge for Admission to the Public Enclosure will be \$1. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price.
Members are advised that they must show their Badges to obtain Admission to the Members' Enclosure.
Each Member has the right of introducing 2 Non-Members to the Members' Enclosure. Tickets for whom can be obtained from Messrs. LINTHARD & DAVIS at \$5 each up to FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9th.
The Stewards invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.
[1488]

LOYAL ORANGE LODGE, No. 602.

HOLD their MONTHLY MEETINGS at the UNION CHURCH HALL, Kennedy Road, the FIRST MONDAY in Each Month.

PROMOTORY.

The Imperial Grand Black Chapter of the British Commonwealth No. 801, EASTERN STAR, hold their Meetings at the same Hall the SECOND MONDAY of Each Month.
Anyone interested should apply at the above Hall. [1401]

HOUSE TO LET.

NEXT April, for about Six Months, KELLETT, MANOR, No. 67, Mount KELLETT. The House will be for Sale in 1924.
Apply—PERCY SMITH,
5, Queen's Road Central.
1491]

TO LET.

WHOLE GROUND FLOOR and BEST OFFICE ROOMS in 1st Floor of the House, No. 5, DUNDON STREET.
Apply to SUNG TAI,
No. 1, Queen Street.
1498]

TO LET.

OFFICES in UNION BUILDING—One Room on Fifth Floor.
Apply
UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

INTIMATION

OLD

BROWN

BRANDY



A genuine after dinner
Cognac of excellent
bouquet and taste.

SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

Wine & Spirit Merchants.

TELEPHONE 616.

BIRTHS.

BERRY.—At Shanghai, on October 24th, to Mr. and Mrs. F. W. BERRY, a son.
JOSEPH.—At Shanghai, on October 25th, to Mr. and Mrs. J. M. JOSEPH, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HANSEN.—Way.—At Tientsin, on October 20th, GORDON ERIKSEN HANSEN, Captain, 2/35th Coy. R.F.F., to COURTNEY MARGARET WINIFRED, third and youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. L. WAY, Tientsin.

DEATH.

AIKMAN.—At Wuhu, accidentally drowned, on October 20th, THOMAS AIKMAN, A.P.C., only son of Mrs. G. AIKMAN, Greenock.

Hongkong Office: 14, Charter Road.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 31st, 1923.

THE DEATH OF MR. BONAR LAW.

THROUGHOUT the Empire the news of the death of Mr. BONAR LAW will be received with keen regret. Though he was 65 years of age it may be said of him that the strain of his official duties in the Great War has brought about his premature decease. By birth he was a Scotch-Canadian. He was born in Canada, and received his later education in Glasgow, where in course of time he became an iron merchant, a member of the firm of William Kidston & Sons, and also of William Jack & Co., and one time Chairman of the Glasgow Iron Traders' Association. Mr. BONAR LAW was elected to Parliament in 1900 as a Unionist Member for the Blackfriars Division of Glasgow, and from 1902 to 1909 was Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade. From 1903 to 1910 he sat in Parliament as the representative of the Dulwich Division of Camberwell. In 1910 he contested Manchester N.W. but failed to secure election. In the following year he was elected for the Bootle Division of Lancashire which he represented till 1919, when he was returned to Parliament as the representative of the Central Division of Glasgow, which constituency he represented in Parliament down to the time of his death.

It occasioned no little surprise when Mr. BONAR LAW, who had not been a very prominent figure in Parliament, was selected to succeed Mr. BALFOUR as Leader of the Opposition in the House of 1911. His selection was really due to the inability of reconciling the rival claims of Mr. WALTER LONG (Conservative) and Mr. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN (Unionist). Mr. LAW retained this leadership till 1915 when a Coalition Government was formed with Mr. LLOYD GEORGE as Prime Minister, under whom Mr. BONAR LAW loyally served in various capacities. When in October last year the Conservative Party decided that the time had arrived when Coalition Government should be brought to an end, Mr. BONAR LAW was again selected as their leader. Mr. LLOYD GEORGE's Ministry thereupon resigned, and Mr. BONAR LAW was entrusted with the formation of a Conservative Ministry. The Party was triumphantly returned to power at the general election held in the following month on a policy which can best be succinctly described as "marking time." The strain of the war had evidently told upon Mr. BONAR LAW's constitution, and hints of his failing health began to appear in the Press in April. They were vigorously denied, however, even up to the time of his departure abroad for a period of rest and recuperation, so that the announcement a week or two later that his throat affection and the general state of his health necessitated his retirement, came as a surprise to the general public. Mr. BONAR LAW, however, still retained his seat in the House of Commons, though he had not since taken any prominent part in Parliamentary affairs. He was not laid entirely aside by ill-health and there was no reason to suppose that his days would be short, until the news came over the cables a day or two ago that he was ill with septic pneumonia.

While Mr. BONAR LAW was not a brilliant orator, he was a sound statesman and the business-like qualities he displayed in all circumstances and situations won him the regard of political friend and foe alike. No more generous a tribute could be paid to a political rival than the glowing eulogy paid by Mr. LLOYD GEORGE to Mr. BONAR LAW when ill-health had obliged him to relieve himself of the responsibilities of office. His loss will be mourned throughout the Empire, but his self-sacrificing devotion to the Empire's interests in the gravest crisis in her history must long be remembered with gratitude.

The distinguished pianist Mary Hambourg is to visit the East early in the coming year.

The passengers who departed for Saigon on the M.M. mail steamer *Angers* included Captain Neville, A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor.

The following telegram has been received from His Britannic Majesty's Consul at Amoy:—"Quarantine imposed on arrivals from Hongkong on account of small-pox."

There will be a Musical at the Helena May Institute at 5.30 p.m. to-morrow, November 1st, for members and their friends. Tickets, 50 cents each, may be obtained from the Secretary.

A Chinese slowaway on the French mail liner, *Angers*, was yesterday sent to prison by Mr. J. R. Wood, for one month. The man was found amongst the Chinese passengers on arrival of the vessel from Shanghai.

Two Chinese butchers were sent to the Government Civil Hospital on Monday suffering from wounds received in a fracas amongst a number of butchers at Wai Fung Street. Three men have since been detained by the police in connection with the affair.

SMALL POX EPIDEMIC.

71 DEATHS LAST WEEK.

The weekly return of the Medical Officer of Health, issued yesterday, shows that during last week 50 cases of small-pox were notified in the Victoria registration district, and 10 in Old and New Kowloon, making a total of 60. All but four were Chinese cases, the exceptions being 1 Peruvian, 1 Belgian, 1 Spanish and 1 British. During the week 71 deaths from small-pox occurred.

The return for the 24 hours ended on Monday contained 14 new cases, all Chinese.

A good response is being made by Chinese and Europeans alike to the appeal which is being made to the people to get vaccinated.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HEAVY EARTHQUAKE SHOCK AT MANILA.

WORST SINCE 1906.

MANILA, October 30th.
A heavy earthquake shock has been experienced here followed by shock in the provinces to the northward of the city. No damage has been done here, details from the provinces have not been received.

The tremor was the worst experienced here since 1906.

THE INSURANCE QUESTION IN JAPAN.

THE QUESTION OF PAYING 10 PER CENT.

OSAKA, October 30th.
The Japanese Insurance Companies in the Kanto district, including Tokyo and Yokohama, recently announced their willingness to pay 10 per cent. on claims totalling approximately fifteen hundred million yen in the devastated area, the Government assisting financially and guaranteeing that existing concerns will continue in business. Thus the interests of policyholders outside the devastated area are protected.

Underwriters in the Kansai districts, including Osaka and Kobe, met yesterday, but did not reach an agreement. They are meeting again on November 1st when it is believed they will agree to take the same course as the Kanto companies.

JAPANESE SUBMARINE SINKS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY ACCIDENT.

KURE, October 29th.

While Admiral Yoshikawa, Commander of the Kure Naval Station, and his staff were attending a memorial service in honour of the victims in submarine 70, submarine 26 which was tied to a buoy started to sink headlong, but touched the buoy, after which it precipitately sank by the stern within twenty minutes. It is now lying on the bottom in eight fathoms of water, with the wireless pole and periscope showing above water.

The crew, numbering over eighty and including the captain, were all saved by a submarine which was nearby.

The cause of the disaster is believed to be the flooding of a water tank. It is expected that the submarine will be refloated without difficulty.

MISS DARROCH AND MISS SHARP RELEASED.

SHANGHAI, October 30th.

The China Inland Mission states that Misses Darroch and Sharp have been released.

GOLF BALLS.

WHERE LOST BALLS GO.

A Chinese detective, stopped two Chinese in Wong Nei Cheong Gap Road on Monday and in a basket which they were carrying found a tin containing 21 golf balls. At the Magistracy, one of the two who claimed possession of the balls, was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, with stealing the balls said to be the property of Mr. J. W. Franks, Superintendent of Victoria Golf.
The Chinese detective said the defendant told him he had come from Deep Water Bay Golf Course.
Asked if he had anything to say the defendant said the other man had nothing whatever to do with the balls. "They were found on me and it is my business," Mr. J. W. Franks, giving evidence, said he knew the defendant as a caddy at Deep Water Bay Golf Course but he was not his caddy.

Asked by his Worship if he could identify the golf balls as his, Mr. Franks said he could not claim them as his.

The Magistrate (to Inspector Aris). Why was the charge brought?
Inspector Aris: Mr. Franks is under stand, in charge of the links at Deep Water Bay.

Mr. Franks: I am the owner of the course, but I am not in charge of the golf balls.

The Magistrate: Do you want to prosecute this boy?—I think, if there is any possibility, he should be prosecuted. Then who owns the balls?—I don't know.

The Magistrate: Then as must be allowed to go. I am inclined to think they are his property if he found them on the course.

Mr. Franks said that according to the rules of the Club the caddies were expected to return all golf balls they found to the Club House.

The Magistrate, without discussing the matter further, discharged the youth, but no order was made in Court as to the disposal of the golf balls.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES
[By Reuters' Agency.]BERLIN. XONY IMBROGLIO
COMMUNIST NEWSPAPERS
SUPPRESSED.

DRESDEN, October 29th.

Attacking Ministers from the Government buildings, the Reichswehr occupied the Post Office and suppressed the Communist newspapers.

Communists are trying to organise a general strike which is opposed by the gullies.

EARLIER CABLES.

EN CONFLICT BETWEEN THE
TWO GOVERNMENTS.

BERLIN, October 29th.

It is officially announced that Herr Stresemann has appointed the former Minister of Justice, Doctor Heintze, a member of the People's Party, to be a Commissioner of the Reich in Saxony. General Von Mueller, commander of the Reichswehr in Saxony has prohibited meetings of the Saxony Diet until convoked by the new Reich Commissioner.

BERLIN, October 29th.

There is an open conflict in Saxony between Doctor Heintze, whom Herr Stresemann has appointed to be Reich Commissioner of the State of Saxony, with almost absolute powers, and the Zeigener Cabinet, which refuses to accept dictation from Berlin. Dr. Heintze is an ex-judge, and was formerly Minister of Justice under the last Royal Saxon Government. The Cabinet has sent an ultimatum that the Ministers will surrender office.

BERLIN, October 29th.

A message from Dresden states that, complying with Dr. Heintze's orders, Saxony Cabinet members voluntarily vacated the ministerial building but immediately met in council elsewhere. The Reichswehr seized the Parliament building and arrested some of the Communist deputies and leaders there.

LATEST CABLES.

THE RHINELAND.

PEASANTS' HARSH TREATMENT OF
SEPARATISTS.

AIX-LES-BAINS, October 29th.

While the Separatist leaders are busy issuing proclamations—alleging that the Rhineland High Commission has acknowledged the Rhenish Republic; announcing that plunders will be shot on sight; ordering shops to keep open, and promising the formation of economic boards with a view to providing work and food, the peasants in the Eifel district have adopted drastic methods with a view to clearing out the Separatists. An example of these methods was afforded when a Separatist village Burgomaster was dragged out of bed, marched through the village, and compelled to kneel at intervals and swear "nevermore to commit treason."

The Separatist leader at another village was thrashed, stripped and tied to a tree and tarred.

Separatists at many other villages are unable to leave their houses except under the protection of French troops.

AN ARCHBISHOP'S APPEAL FOR
RELIEF OF DISTRESS.

COLOGNE, October 29th.

The Archbishop of Cologne has appealed to Catholics everywhere to help relieve distress in the Rhineland and Ruhr, especially by gifts of foodstuffs. He also requested the Occupation Authorities to arrange free transport or preferential facilities for relief supplies.

EARLIER CABLES.

COAL TAX AGREEMENT.

LONDON, October 29th.

A Dueseldorf message says the Rhineland High Commission has reached an agreement whereby Herr Krupp will pay one half of the firm's coal tax arrears immediately and the remainder later.

The agreement reserves to the Allies twenty per cent. of the output of the Krupp mines.

LATEST CABLES.

ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS
SIGNIFICANT STATEMENT BY U.S.
AMBASSADOR IN LONDON.

LONDON, October 29th.

A statement significant of Anglo-American relations was made by the U.S. Ambassador, Mr. George Harvey, at a complimentary banquet held at the Savoy Hotel to celebrate Mr. T. P. O'Connor's seventy-fifth birthday.

Mr. Harvey declared that many settlements had been already made and said he believed that the two or three outstanding would be disposed of before he sails on November 3rd. His successor would have an absolutely clean sheet as between the United States and the British Empire.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR
CONFERENCE.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

GENEVA, October 29th.

The closing sitting of the International Labour Conference adopted the following resolutions:—Firstly, one on behalf of Switzerland, concerning the automatic coupling of railway carriages; secondly, one on behalf of Japan, relating to the Mercantile Marine; thirdly, a motion from the workers' group concerning working in the Sarre valley.

EARLIER CABLES.

INSPECTION OF LABOUR.

GENEVA, October 29th.

The International Labour Conference has unanimously adopted the general recommendations of the committee on the inspection of labour, and passed a resolution inviting the Labour Office to present an annual report summarising the results of inspection of labour carried out in each State.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE
STATUS OF INDIANS DISCUSSED.

LONDON, October 29th.

Reuters learns that to-day's Imperial Conference was devoted to replies by the Dominions representatives to the Indian speeches of October 24th. The replies yielded general agreement with the proposal submitted by Mr. Sapru that each Dominion should appoint local committees to investigate the possibilities of carrying out the 1912 Imperial Conference resolution. Mr. Sapru further suggested that these committees collaborate with a representative of the Indian Government having the status of a Governor, who shall be assisted by a number of non-official Indians. It is believed the only dissentient was General Smuts, who not only disapproved, but advanced the theory that the fact of being a British subject did not bestow the right of franchise in a Dominion. It is understood the Duke of Devonshire, while agreeing to Mr. Sapru's proposal, intimated that the British Government was not prepared to go back on the Kenya decision.

SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY.

A DISCOURAGING REPORT.

LONDON, October 29th.

Lloyd's Register of Shipping in its annual report for 1922-23, states that there are no signs of an early improvement in the shipbuilding industry, yet it is manifest that the tonnage now afloat is about sixteen million tons greater than in 1914, but includes a considerable number of vessels not likely to be employed even in the event of a substantial revival in trade. It is noteworthy in this connection that during the twelve months ended June 30th, three-hundred vessels, of a tonnage of 623,000 were broken up or dismantled as being no longer economically efficient. Still, shipowners generally were unable to see in the near future any probability of such an increased demand in tonnage as to induce them to order new vessels. Moreover, labour disputes continue to discourage shipbuilding and to delay the completion of many vessels.

SUNKEN U.S. SUBMARINE.

TWO MEN RESCUED.

WASHINGTON, October 29th.

Two of the crew of the submarine O-5, which sank after collision with a steamer in the Panama Canal Zone, have been rescued. Three are still missing.

THE ANGORA REPUBLIC.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 29th.

The Angora Assembly has decided on the Republican form of Government and has unanimously elected Mustafa Kemal as President.

SOVIET CHARTERS SHIPS.

MOSCOW, October 29th.

The Soviet has chartered 280 steamers to carry exports from Black Sea ports.

PAPYRUS ARRIVES HOME.

LONDON, October 29th.

Papyrus has returned to Southampton from America. The trainer, Jarvis, described the track after rain as like a skating rink. He was confident that with better going Papyrus would have won. He expressed the opinion that a return match would be run in England if enough money were forthcoming.

LATEST CABLES.

DEATH OF MR. BONAR LAW.

LONDON, October 30th.

The death is announced of the Rt. Hon. Andrew Bonar Law, M.P.

[This announcement has speedily followed upon the news that Mr. Law was ill with septic pneumonia. A brief sketch of his career appears in to-day's leading article.]

LATER.

Mr. Bonar Law died at three o'clock this morning at his London residence, following an acute attack of septic pneumonia.

His death causes a bye-election in Central Glasgow.

EARLIER CABLES.

LONDON, October 29th.

Mr. Bonar Law is suffering from septic pneumonia. His condition is serious.

SOUTH AFRICAN COTTON
PROSPECTS FOR THE SMALL
CAPITALISTS.

Cotton-growing is increasing by leaps and bounds in South Africa. It has grown from less than 100 bales in 1913 to 5,000 bales in 1922. This year's crop is expected to yield more than double last year's, and it should not be at all surprising that next year the production amounts to something like 30,000 bales.

This hopeful statement was made to a representative of the *Manchester Guardian* by Mr. Walter Pepworth, Natal, who is keenly interested in the growing of cotton in South Africa and visited Manchester recently in order to study methods of marketing the material in this country. "The main developments," he explained, "are taking place in Natal, Zululand, and Eastern Transvaal areas. Since the New Year, approximately 24,000,000 have come into the Union for this purpose. In many parts of Natal the maize farmers are turning their attention to cotton in preference to maize now that they are certain of a reliable market for their produce. The change is due very largely to the energies of the well-known firm of Kynoch's Limited, who have undertaken to gin and market cotton for the farmers. There is very likelihood that the area under cultivation in the 1923-24 season will be at least ten times greater than in any previous season.

"Much of the land in these countries is unsuitable for cotton-growing because of the prevalence of malaria. That, of course, will be overcome in time with the aid of science, and even at present there is no danger to the settler who takes care to leave the lower-lying areas uncultivated. But eliminating all these areas there are hundreds of thousands of acres of excellent cotton-growing land only awaiting the advent of settlers. Labour is very plentiful and remarkably cheap. Under skilful supervision the ordinary natives are very useful in all branches of cotton cultivation.

"If, as we frequently hear, England wants an outlet for her sons, there is a good one in South Africa. For many of them, certainly, the opportunities are greater than in the old country. And the work is not so hard. You have to know how to do that work, of course, and have the native knowledge for the training of the native who does the manual part of the work. And I am not referring only to the settler with large means. The small settler with, say, a capital of about £400 to start with has a bright future, because the land is cheap and so are the bullocks for working the land.

"There are still obstacles to be removed. In the past we have not been as well-informed as we should have been as to what Lancashire exactly wants. We are beginning to find out that greater care is needed in the selection of seed. Too much up to the present has been mixed. It is in matters like this that such organisations as the British Cotton-growing Association and the Empire Cotton-growing Corporation can be of the utmost value to South African growers. Another difficulty has been the scarcity of roads communications, but the Government of South Africa is now experimenting with the Dutton road-rail system. The first line is being built from Pieterburg to Rustenburg across the Springbok Flats, in Northern Transvaal, and another, which is likely to be started up at an early date, is to be from Karibou through the White River Settlement, on the Pretoria-Delagoa Bay line.

Much of the cotton grown in the last ten years in South Africa has been really a side line to maize, and in many of these cases the crops have suffered from lack of cultivation and lack of knowledge on the part of the farmer; but where it has been the main crop the results have been very satisfactory, profits realised ranging from £7 to £15 per acre.

BIBLE SCENES BY A NOVEL
CLOCK.

A Poole watchmaker, Mr. C. Payne, has completed, after three years' work, a miniature tower clock in which, once daily, a Biblical story is portrayed by mechanical figures. On the hour of four being struck by Father Time, on a bell held by Satan, sky and sea disappear, disclosing the earth in a starlit firmament across which is written: "Dost thou believe in the Son of God?" Christ, escorted by angels, descends to earth, from which arise skeletons that eventually take human form. Half of these are clothed and rise from the earth with Christ, the remainder falling below, accompanied by Satan. The clock was built by Mr. Payne to decorate a wedding at the seaside, but at present it is doing excellent service as a source of revenue for the local hospital.

BRITISH PLAN FOR GERMAN
PAYMENTS.MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S
DISCLOSURES.

Mr. Lloyd George's book, "Is it Peace?" issued by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton on September 28th, is an amplified selection from some of his recent articles and addresses. The whole ambit of post-war European problems, the Ruhr problem, is commented upon in the vigorous style characteristic of the ex-Premier. The Press Association has been supplied with the greater part of the preface written on September 15th by Mr. Lloyd George. In it he says:—

"The apologists of French action in the Ruhr contend that France was driven to these extremes by the refusal of Britain to co-operate with her in bringing legitimate pressure to bear on Germany to carry out the Treaty. Those who put forward this contention argue in ignorance of the proposals submitted by the British Government to the Allied Conference in August, 1922. These proposals were substantially accepted by all the Allies except France. Repeated efforts have been made this year in Parliament to induce the Government to publish this scheme. Why this reluctance to give the whole facts to the public? Ought not the world to know the proposals which France rejected in August, 1922? In the absence of official publication I will take the responsibility of giving a summary.

"It is understood that in the proposals there were stern provisions for supervising German finance, and that a percentage of the value of German exports should be paid into a special account, which should be carefully scrutinised by the Allies. Reference was also made to a moratorium and to the fixing of annual payments, and it was stipulated that the Reich-bank should be taken out of Government control.

WHAT IT WOULD HAVE BOUGHT.

Mr. Lloyd George goes on: "By means of the levy on exports, £50,000,000 would have been already collected in gold and paid into Allied accounts. The mark would have been stabilised, and could have been made the basis of a considerable loan. As German trade gradually recovered the export levy would bring in larger amounts. This year would certainly have produced a yield of between £20,000,000 and £25,000,000. This is what would have been offered for reparations if the plan put forward by the British Government had been accepted and put into execution in August. By the settlement of this most troublesome question the great cost and the still greater irritation of the Ruhr episode would have been avoided, trade would have continued its convalescence, and the peace of Europe would have been established.

"What would have happened if Germany had refused these terms? We should certainly have heard what objections or kind of proposals Germany had to offer. But we were resolved to have a settlement that would put an end to the fiscal chaos inside Germany, and having thus put her in a position to pay we were equally resolved that she should pay up to the limit of her capacity. We therefore undertook if Germany rejected the terms finally agreed upon, to join France and the other Allies in any coercive measures deemed advisable to compel acceptance. Mr. Poincaré refused to agree. His refusal alone rendered that conference fruitless. Every year has passed since then. He has pursued a different policy. So far it has brought him nothing. I am bold enough to predict that in future it will bring France considerably less than the August, 1922, plan would have yielded. If he is out for Reparations his policy will inevitably fail in comparison with that he so rashly threw over. But if he is out for trouble it will be a great success, and in future it will be an even greater triumph for his statecraft. A permanent armistice in the Ruhr has possibilities of mischief which it does not require any special vision to foresee."

FOUR METHODS WITH GERMANY.

Four methods alone exist, says Mr. Lloyd George, by which the huge sum due from Germany can be liquidated. (1) By handing over to the Allies the gold reserves of Germany and of Germans either at home or on deposit abroad. The former is negligible; the amount of the latter is disputable. Much of it is essential to enable Germany to purchase abroad the raw material and food necessary to her existence. The value of German credit is the larger must this deposit be. As for the foreign securities and deposits, which are not strictly necessary for trading, they cannot all be made available, for nothing will induce some of the depositors to part with the whole of these securities. The sum, therefore, derivable from this source would amount to a small percentage of the total figure payable for Reparations. (2) Delivery of coal, timber, potash, dyestuffs, and other raw material. With the exception of timber, these deliveries have been on the whole satisfactory since the Spa Agreement. It did not require the pressure of armed invasion to improve these deliveries, including the timber demands of the Allies. (3) A percentage levied on German exports. These are paid for in gold or its equivalent, and the levy would therefore be centred in gold. A levy of 20 per cent. on German exports would have produced between £20,000,000 and £25,000,000 a year on the basis of last year's exports. When German trade returned to normal it would yield £100,000,000. This sum, added to the value of the material delivered, would cover interest and sinking fund on the £25,000,000,000 which is now the accepted maximum of German capacity. (4) The restoration of German credit, with a view to the immediate raising of a loan on Reparation account. This would help the Allies over their present financial difficulties. He says also: "I have not deemed it necessary to revise any of the estimates I made from time to time. In the period covered by them peace has gone back perceptibly and unambiguously."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

BRITON, BRITISH AND
BRITISHER.

THE RIGHT NAME WANTED.

What are the right names for the inhabitants of the United Kingdom and for the members of the British Empire, or, as some prefer to call it, the British Commonwealth? This question is asked on behalf of the Society for Pure English by Dr. Bridges, the Poet Laureate, who, pursuing an inquiry begun by the late Dr. Henry Bradley, has examined, in a tract just published by the Society, the philology and historic uses of the words "Briton," "British," and "Britisher," and promises to give his conclusions in another tract. Meanwhile, he and the Society are open to receive expressions of opinion. The discussion, says a writer in a home paper, is well worth instituting, however improbable it may be that anything very practical will emerge. At present, if we apply the historic method, we appear to be left with no noun and only one adjective—"British"—which has to perform an ambiguous duty. The Society for Pure English, as will be expected, forbids both "Briton" and "Britisher"; the former because there is an ineradicable tinge of the word about it, and because of certain "patriotic" associations which it conveys, that are not of the "best sort"; and the latter because it is an Americanism which has now been disowned even by its inventors. In refusing to countenance either most people, we believe, will join with the S.P.E. "Britisher," indeed, is utterly indefensible; and "Briton," though passable enough in the literature of the eighteenth century and in a heroic setting, needs excuse in these days, as Dr. Bradley says, "on the plea of being more or less jocular." What, then, can the S.P.E. or anyone else do?

It is an almost unparalleled instance of the bankruptcy of nomenclature. Our race has apparently outstripped its powers of self-description; by growing great and ubiquitous it has become nameless and perhaps unnameable. The only parallel to this in our history and forlorn condition has to be sought far back among the remotest origins of Teutonicism—when the tribes, who still bear the name of Dutch or Deutsch, first evolved for themselves that title, which meant, so philology tells us, in its fundamental significance, nothing more profound or distinctive than "people." Thus the last stage of development harks back to the start. In this strange state of affairs there are, however, several things which it is to be hoped will not be done. Let not the analogy of "Anzac"—successful invention as it was in the circumstances—encourage attempts at similar formations, for they will be wasted, one feels sure, on the S.P.E. Neither let any ill-timed endeavour be made to spread the names of England and of the English farther than they will naturally go. He that touches on that point, let him remain touchy. Speaking English does not make an Englishman, though sometimes, as Dr. Bridges lets us infer, it may create an Anglo-Saxon. But that name, again, is never too accurate, and it is understood to have become obsolete in the best scholarly circles. Neither can there be a "New British Dictionary," as the Poet Laureate reminds us. So Englishmen, who are noted for their modesty, have their compensations. Theirs is the language, but not the responsibility for every one who misuses it. There are also foreign nations who are in the habit of singling them out for particular honour, especially the Germans, who almost invariably speak of England rather than of Great Britain, on the principle, possibly, that the knee is neater, than the shin. Decidedly there must be no pushing England, though her poets will continue to be moved by the music of her name. But the "British" Government, if the non-English elements will have it, is by all means, and the British Association also, the British Lion, and the British Workman. For the still larger unit—nothing, or nothing but an inadequate make-shift. The imagination of mankind does occasionally aspire to conceptions too vast for expression; and then a deliberate forbearance from nomenclature may be the most impressive procedure.

"TRIUMPHANT FORCE."

"The present year has been one of growing gloom and menace; the international temper is distinctly worse all round. A peace has been patched up with the Turkish empire. No one believes that it can endure long. The only question is, how long. There may be other patched-up treaties between struggling nations before the year is out. There is only one prediction concerning them which can at this stage be safely made—they will leave European peace in a more precarious plight than ever. A peace wrought by triumphant force out of helplessness is never a good peace. That is why I view with apprehension the character of the settlement which may soon be wrung out of German despair in the Ruhr, and imposed on Greek impotence in the Adriatic. The Fiume settlement may turn out to be more satisfactory in spite of threatening omens. The Jug-Slavs are a formidable military proposition to be tackled by any Power. The war proved them to be about the best fighting material in Europe. I am therefore still hopeful that Fiume may be remedied for settlement to diplomatic and not to gunmen. International rights in these turbulent days seem to depend not on justice, but on a reckoning of chances. The Slavs are ready to defend their rights, and can do so. These are, therefore, some talk of conferences and even arbitration in their case. Germany and Greece cannot put up a fight. Unconditional surrender is therefore their lot. Unfortunately the decisions at the next great hearing of the cause are just as likely to be provisional, and so the quarrel will go on to the final catastrophe unless humanity one day sees the light, and has the courage to follow it. But that day must not be too distant, otherwise it will come too late to save civilisation."

Daily Telegraph.

MARVELS OF EGYPT.

TUTANKHAMEN'S TOMB.

A very interesting address on "Egypt as a field for anthropological research" was given to the anthropological section of the British Association at Liverpool on September 17th, by its president, Prof. P. E. Newberry, who has spent many years in Egypt. He said that all the essential features of the Egyptian system of writing were fully developed at the beginning of the first dynasty. At the very beginning of the first dynasty the numerical system was complete, and the Egyptians had already worked out a solar year of 365 days. That was indeed a remarkable achievement.

Egypt generally was extraordinarily rich in material for the anthropologist. Almost every foot of ground hid some relic of bygone man. For more than a century excavators had been busy in many parts of the country, but there was yet no sign that the soil was becoming exhausted; it was, in fact, almost daily yielding up its buried treasures. The past two or three decades had been prolific in surprises. Mines of hidden wealth had been unearthed where but a few years ago we only saw the sands and rocky deserts of the desert. Since the association met at Hull last year the most sensational archaeological discovery of modern times had been made in a place that had been abandoned by many excavators as exhausted. This discovery, due to the untiring persistence of an Englishman, promised to yield results of extraordinary interest, but it would take years before they could be adequately published. Other discoveries had been made in Egypt during recent years which had opened out a vista of human history that we little dreamt of a quarter of a century ago. Three decades ago not a single monument was known that could be ascribed with certainty to the period before the Third Egyptian Dynasty. Today we possessed a continuous series of written documents which carried us back to Menes, the founder of the monarchy, some 3,400 years or more before our era. From upper Egypt we possessed a continuous series of uninscribed monuments which took us back far into prehistoric times. An immense vista had been opened out before our eyes by the discoveries of the last thirty years, and now, in Egypt better than in any other country in the world, we could see man passing from the primitive hunter to the pastoral nomad, from the pastoral nomad to the agriculturist, and then on to the civilised life which began with the art of writing. We could see in the Delta and in the Lower Nile Valley tribes becoming permanently settled in fixed abodes around primitive cult-centres, and then uniting with others into one community. We could trace the fusion of several communities into single States, and then, later, the uniting of States under a supreme sovereign. What other country in the world preserved such a record of its early history? To the anthropologist, few people were more interesting than the modern Egyptians. Most of their ceremonies from birth to burial were Ancient Egyptian. Lady Duff Gordon had described her visit to some Nubian women. Their dress and ornaments were the same as those represented in the ancient tomb-paintings. Their hair was arranged in little plaits, finished off with lumps of yellow clay burnished like golden tags. In their houses Lady Duff Gordon sat on a couch of ancient Egyptian design, with a semi-circular head-rest. They brought her dates in a basket such as might be seen in the British Museum. So closely did they and their surroundings resemble the scenes of the ancient tombs that she was felt inclined to ask them how many thousand years old they were. Modern Egypt had hardly been touched by the anthropologist, and a rich harvest awaited any student who, knowing the language, would settle and live throughout the year among the peasants in any village or town in the Lower Nile Valley or Delta. Far less was known about these people than about many a tribe in Central Africa. (Cheers.)

PROPOSED BREAKFAST REFORMS
IN FRANCE.

There is a probability that Frenchmen will shortly abandon the traditional French breakfast of coffee and a roll in favour of the more substantial English breakfast, which many have affected to regard up to now as a simple feat of gluttony of which they would be incapable. The prospective change, if it comes about, will be due to economic necessities, since it is objected to enable what is called the English day to be instituted here. Already an increasing number of factories and shops have adopted the English week, which provides for a half day's holiday in addition to Sunday, and the idea of the English day is a working day in which time allowed for the midday meal is curtailed so as to allow of a corresponding increase of leisure in the evening. This is considered not only as a question of convenience but of health, for it is pointed out that since the present conditions necessitate the great majority of workers going far from home to allow of their return for the midday meal, they are in the evening well not so cheaply nourished as they should be. The suggestion is that the midday meal should therefore be considered simply as a "snack," and the breakfast be made a far more substantial affair than it is at present. Supporters of the proposal picture the average Englishman as eating for breakfast such a quantity of porridge, eggs and bacon, cold meat, and jam that he can go through his working day with only the shortest interval for midday refreshment. An inquiry now proceeding among officials, business men, and large employers of labour will serve to show whether Frenchmen are prepared to acknowledge the practical wisdom of a meal which has long been a bitt for their ridicule. Daily Telegraph.

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COURT LIFE: SECRETS GRIM TALE OF A KING'S DEATH. AN EMPRESS'S BREAKFAST.

Walburga Lady Paget's "Embroideries of Other Days" is unquestionably among the most interesting memoirs that have appeared in recent years, says a reviewer in a home paper. Lady Paget, from her high position as wife of a British Ambassador and from her intimate friendships with so many Sovereigns in Europe, including Queen Victoria, had exceptional knowledge of Court life and is not afraid of divulging some of its most closely hidden secrets.

Perhaps the most extraordinary story of the many which she tells in these two absorbing volumes is one concerning King Luis of Portugal, grandfather of King Manoel, who died in 1889.

They telegraphed to the Prince of Wales that after King Luis's death (he had a very prolonged agony) the doctors proceeded to the autopsy. At the first cut the King started up with a horrible shriek, screaming, "Oh, what terrible pain!" but the wound was too long and deep to heal, and they had to chloroform him to death.

AN EMPRESS'S BREAKFAST.

From Lady Paget the reader can discover that the Empress Frederick of Germany (the eldest daughter of Queen Victoria and mother of the ex-Kaiser) took a "funny morning meal consisting of oysters and port wine," and on occasions ate "seven hard-boiled eggs for her breakfast," though she complained of having no appetite.

She was a Radical in politics and a free-thinker in religion, inclinations which, alas! have done her so much harm in the country which her husband was to govern some day.

Of the Austrian Empress Elizabeth, wife of Francis Joseph and famous in her day for her beauty, Lady Paget gives a not altogether flattering account. She had big feet and big hands, it appears, and she had also discoloured teeth. After her son, the Crown Prince Rudolph, had committed suicide, she behaved in strange fashion.

The palace guard has orders never to take any notice of her carriage, the septuagena present no arms, the ladies and gentlemen, the employees and servants of the Burg (the Palace) when they meet her on the stairs or in the passages must pass on without saluting or looking at her.

Her life is described as one of "unalloyed selfishness."

That the Crown Prince Rudolph was insane seems clear from Lady Paget's experiences. A few days before his strange death, she tells us:

"I had much talk with him. He seemed somehow different, less sarcastic, less down upon people, and for the first time he looked me in the eyes when speaking. I repeated to my husband that I thought him changed and strange, and I could not think what was the matter with him. He said: 'Oh, he has only got bad manners.' It was given out that he had died of 'heart stoppage,' but Lady Paget's husband wrote his great astonishment taken to see the body. When he came back he said: 'His expression is quite peaceful, only he has such an odd kind of night-cap drawn over his forehead.' 'Then he blew his brains out!' I said this only to the Reussens, who came to say good-bye. They all thought me quite mad, and the Princess said the night-cap was to keep ice on his forehead. Lady Paget, unhappily, was right."

Several ghost stories are told by Lady Paget. The first is of Drayton, in England: "One night as I was lying wide awake in bed I heard the rustle of a silk dress behind the curtains at the foot end of the bed, then a wind swept over me and I distinctly heard the sound as of a body falling on the floor. 'This was a little more than I could stand, jumping out of bed, I rushed into the next room, where I spent a greater part of the night huddled on the sofa and troubled by horrid nightmares."

Next morning she was told by the family that "it was odd that people always heard things in that room." It was the room in which, in Tudor days, a Duchess of Norfolk used to hide her lovers. When Lady Paget was in waiting on the Empress Frederick at Potsdam, she says:

"I lived in constant dread of meeting the White Lady (who announces death to the Hohenzollerns), especially as there was a report that a suitor had seen her, not so very far from the part occupied by us, outside her usual beat. Countess Editha Hake, one of the Queen's ladies, had told me herself how she had seen her gliding through the room in the gloaming one winter afternoon as she was lying ill in bed."

BYRON'S GEESE.

Many have heard of Byron and his Geese, but this story of him Lady Paget was told by his mistress, the Countess Guiccioli: "He bought every year a goose to fatten for Michaelmas, and it used to be slung under his travelling carriage. When Michaelmas came, he was so fond of the goose that he would not allow it to be killed, and he ended by travelling with six or seven geese slung under his carriage."

One of Lady Paget's most important disclosures is that the ex-Kaiser's quarrel with his uncle Edward VII. (then Prince of Wales) was picked deliberately. The Prince tried to effect a reconciliation, and sent to General Swaine, military attaché at Berlin and personal friend of the Emperor William, a letter, very proper and conciliatory, but Swaine, not being able to get an audience, sent this letter to the Emperor, who next day, at the parade, turned his back upon him, and Swaine asked for his recall.

There is a rich feast of good things in this book.

A sensation has been caused in City circles, says a London intemper of Sept. 29th, by the author's report on the Norman-Bertram Shipbuilding Company. In 1920 the assets of the company were valued at £2,000,000, and now they are practically worthless. The loss is attributed to the slump in trade, and valueless shareholdings in subsidiary companies.

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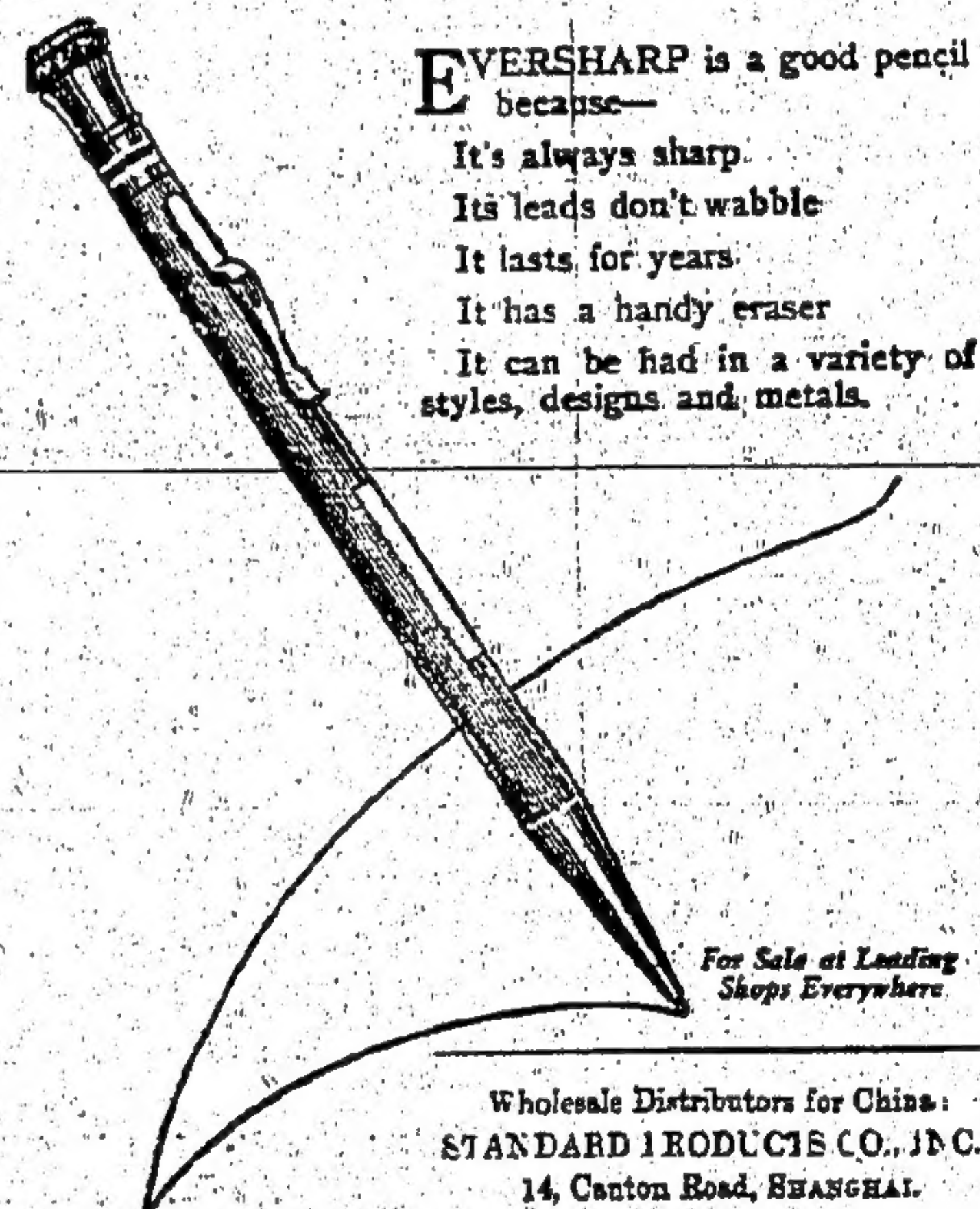
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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

October 30th.
Chunyang, British str., 1,100 tons, Capt. C. E. More, from Bangkok and Hoihow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 115—Y.K.K.
Iyo Maru, Japanese str., 3,000 tons, Capt. T. Horiochi, from Seattle and Manila, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 115—Y.K.K.
Malacca Maru, Japanese str., 2,310 tons, Capt. M. Tani, from Moji, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon wharf—Y.K.K.
Taichu Maru, Japanese str., 1,304 tons, Capt. T. Ishigaki, from Haiphong and Hoihow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 115—Y.K.K.
 October 30th.
Atrax, British str., 1,285 tons, Capt. H. S. Andrews, from Foochow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 115—Y.K.K.
Kanichu, British str., 1,230 tons, Capt. Wm. Tonkin, from Shanghai and Amoy, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 115—Y.K.K.
Kitama Maru, Japanese str., 3,000 tons, Capt. N. Kamada, from Shanghai, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 115—Y.K.K.
Kosha Maru, Japanese str., from Canton, lying at buoy No. 115—Y.K.K.
Ishida Maru, Japanese str., 1,507 tons, Capt. T. Yasukawa, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon wharf—Y.K.K.
Takayama Maru, Japanese str., 4,287 tons, Capt. S. Oya, from Manila, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 115—Y.K.K.
Wangshichung, Chinese str., 800 tons, Capt. F. V. Berg, from Saigon, with a cargo of rice, lying at buoy No. 115—Y.K.K.
Wangshichung, Chinese str., 800 tons, Capt. F. V. Berg, from Saigon, with a cargo of rice, lying at buoy No. 115—Y.K.K.

CLEARANCES.

October 30th.
Atrax, for Singapore.
Chunyang, for Canton.
Ishida, for Canton.
Kanichu, for Canton.
Kosha, for Swatow.
Kurara, for Hoihow.
Kitama Maru, for Singapore.
Kanichu, for Amoy.
Kitama Maru, for Canton.
Kitama Maru, for Singapore.
Kanichu, for Canton.
Kanichu, for Manila.
Kanichu, for Foochow.
Kanichu, for Keelung.
Kanichu, for Swatow.
Kanichu, for Canton.
Kanichu, for Kowloon.
Kanichu, for Canton.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. **Empress of Australia** arrived at Nagasaki on October 29th at 11.30 a.m., left at 11 p.m., and is due at Kobe today at 6 a.m.
 The R.M.S. **Empress of Canada** arrived at Kobe on October 29th at 7.30 a.m., leaves today at 6 a.m., and is due at Hongkong on Monday, November 5th, at 1 p.m.
 The R.M.S. **Empress of Australia** is due here at 6 a.m. on November 2nd (Friday), and will berth at buoy 115.
 The Ben Line s.s. **Benmore**, from Middleboro, Antwerp and London, left Singapore for this port on the 30th inst., and may be expected to arrive here on November 5th.
 The s.s. **Mannion** (Blue Funnel), for Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool and Glasgow, left Shanghai on the 30th inst. for this port, and is due here on November 2nd. She will be despatched on November 3rd, at noon.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Angkor (M.M.), due Nov. 7th.
Antiope (Blue Funnel), due Nov. 5th.
Benmore (Ben Line), due Nov. 1st.
Catcha (Blue Funnel), due Nov. 24th.
Chambers (M.M.), due Nov. 22nd.
Despatch (P. & O.), due November 1st, 5 p.m.
Empress of Australia, due Nov. 2nd.
Empress of Canada, due Nov. 5th.
Helena (Blue Funnel), due Nov. 1st.
Legazpi (Spanish Royal Mail), due Nov. 2nd.
Perris Maru (T.K.K.), due to-day.
President Grant (Admiral Oriental), due November 4th.
Shingo Maru (T.K.K.), due Nov. 7th.
Sialia (P. & O.), due Nov. 2nd.
St. Albans (E. & A.), due to-day, 3 p.m.
Thames (Blue Funnel), due Nov. 23rd.
Victoria, due Nov. 9th.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTURES.

Per M.M. s.s. **Angkor**, on October 30th:—Mr. and Mrs. R. Pierroponi, Capt. R. Neville, Mr. and Mrs. P. N. Davey, Mrs. M. Vulliez, Miss Meehan, Capt. R. M. de la Sala, Rev. R. D. Roche, Mr. J. A. B. Scherer, Mrs. E. W. Moses, Miss C. Moses, Miss A. B. Moses, Miss D. Dill, Miss W. J. McKee, Miss G. N. Adams, Miss L. Paxton, Mrs. J. Wells, Mr. C. Forbes Brown, Rev. and Mrs. P. M. Cedarholm, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. E. Bartley, Mrs. Gauthier, Mr. J. Cassa, Mrs. Pasko Smith, Miss Maria Teresa Pasko Smith, Miss Isabel Pasko Smith, Mr. A. C. J. Vermoulen, Miss N. Reja, and a large number of Chinese passengers.
 Per s.s. **President Grant**:—Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Allen, Mr. R. M. Araceta, Sgt. T. Arking, Mr. and Mrs. Guy D. Bayley, Mr. and Mrs. Q. W. Boise, Major N. E. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Brooks, Mr. J. E. Curran, Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Dawson, Mr. E. Decker, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Dodge, Mrs. K. W. Donovan, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. D. Elliott, Miss Alice English, Mr. P. Equival, Mrs. E. B. Fenner, Miss B. E. Fugg, Mrs. M. Grayson, Mr. and Mrs. E. Grayson, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Harding, Lt. S. V. Hasbrouck, Mr. F. A. Hollibaugh, Mr. Sol Israel, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Jurka, Miss J. Lambrecht, Col. Geo. T. Langherne, Miss O. Laboulaye, Miss E. M. MacDonald, Mr. A. Mahendra, Mrs. C. H. Mann, Mr. and Mrs. O. Marx, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. McCannott, Gen. Frank R. McCoy, Mr. W. Misener, Mr. Pio Montenegro, Mr. Boris Osorouff, Mr. Gustav Otto, Miss Johanna Otto, Sgt. D. Reeves, Miss M. D. Rinz, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Reuben, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Sutton, Mr. J. G. Sutton, jun., Mr. R. R. Sutton, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. K. Schultz, Mrs. J. H. Severins, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Spelman, Lt. Comdr. R. R. Thompson, Mr. Wm. Tomlinson, Miss C. Weld, Miss C. I. Wright, etc.

WEATHER REPORT.

October 30th at 12.15.—Pressures has decreased slightly at Taurine and increased slightly from Shanghai to Chefoo and over Luzon. It is nearly stationary elsewhere. A depression is still shown over S.W. China.
 Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 18 hours, 30th October, 1.77 inch. Total since January 1st, 91.89 inches, against an average of 80.45 inches.
 The forecast for the 24 hours ending at 18 hours, 31st Oct., is as follows:—
 Direction: S. winds, moderate; generally cloudy.
 Force: do.
 Hongkong to Cap Rock: do.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamoo: do.
 South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: do.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

| Hongkong Observatory, October 30th. | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|
| | Previous Day | On Date | On Date |
| | at 3 p.m. | at 6 a.m. | at 3 p.m. |
| Barometer | 29.71 | 29.72 | 29.71 |
| Temperature | 80 | 78 | 78 |
| Humidity | 78 | 82 | 84 |
| Wind Direction | S | S | N |
| Force | 4 | 4 | 1 |
| Weather | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rain | 0.08 | 0.00 | 1.40 |
| Highest open-air temperature on 30th | 82 | | |
| Lowest open-air temperature on 30th | 71 | | |

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

| From October 31st to Nov. 6th, 1923. | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------|
| HIGH WATER. | | LOW WATER. | |
| Day of Week | Days of Month | H'kong Standard Time | Height |
| Wed. | 31 | h. m. | ft. in. |
| | | 4 4 | 4 7 |
| Thurs. | 1 | 0 36 | 7 0 |
| | | 10 18 | 2 7 |
| Fri. | 2 | 1 49 | 6 7 |
| | | 10 30 | 2 6 |
| Sat. | 3 | 3 32 | 6 5 |
| | | 11 31 | 2 5 |
| Sun. | 4 | 6 18 | 6 5 |
| | | 10 57 | 4 7 |
| Mon. | 5 | 8 40 | 6 6 |
| | | 0 19 | 2 5 |
| Tues. | 6 | 6 45 | 5 9 |
| | | 0 13 | 4 1 |
| Wed. | 7 | 7 14 | 6 4 |
| | | 0 58 | 3 5 |
| Thurs. | 8 | 7 15 | 6 7 |
| | | 1 18 | 3 4 |
| Fri. | 9 | 7 45 | 7 0 |
| | | 1 34 | 3 3 |

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Empress Australia Dec. 21 Jan. 9 Marburn Jan. 15 Jan. 23
Empress Asia Jan. 10 Jan. 28 Montcalm Feb. 8 Feb. 15

Other Atlantic sailings every few days to Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp, Cherbourg and Hamburg. Allotment of cabins on Atlantic steamers held here and through tickets issued. Early reservation necessary.

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SHINYO MARU (calling at Manila) 32,000 tons, Nov. 15th.
SIBERIA MARU (calling at Dairen) 20,000 tons, Nov. 25th.
TAIYO MARU 32,000 tons, Dec. 15th.
TENYO MARU (calling at Manila) 32,000 tons, Jan. 5th, 1924.
 HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO.
 VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILLO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, MANZANILLO, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLEND, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.
STEAMERS
SEIYO MARU 14,000 tons, December 4th.
RAKUYO MARU 12,500 tons, January 15th.
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| "OLDEKERK" | Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg & Bremen | 24th Nov. |
| "ZOSMA" | Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg & Bremen | 30th Dec. |

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HONGKONG-MANILA

S.S. "PRESIDENT LINCOLN" Monday, Nov. 13th.

S.S. "PRESIDENT TAFT" Monday, Dec. 3rd.

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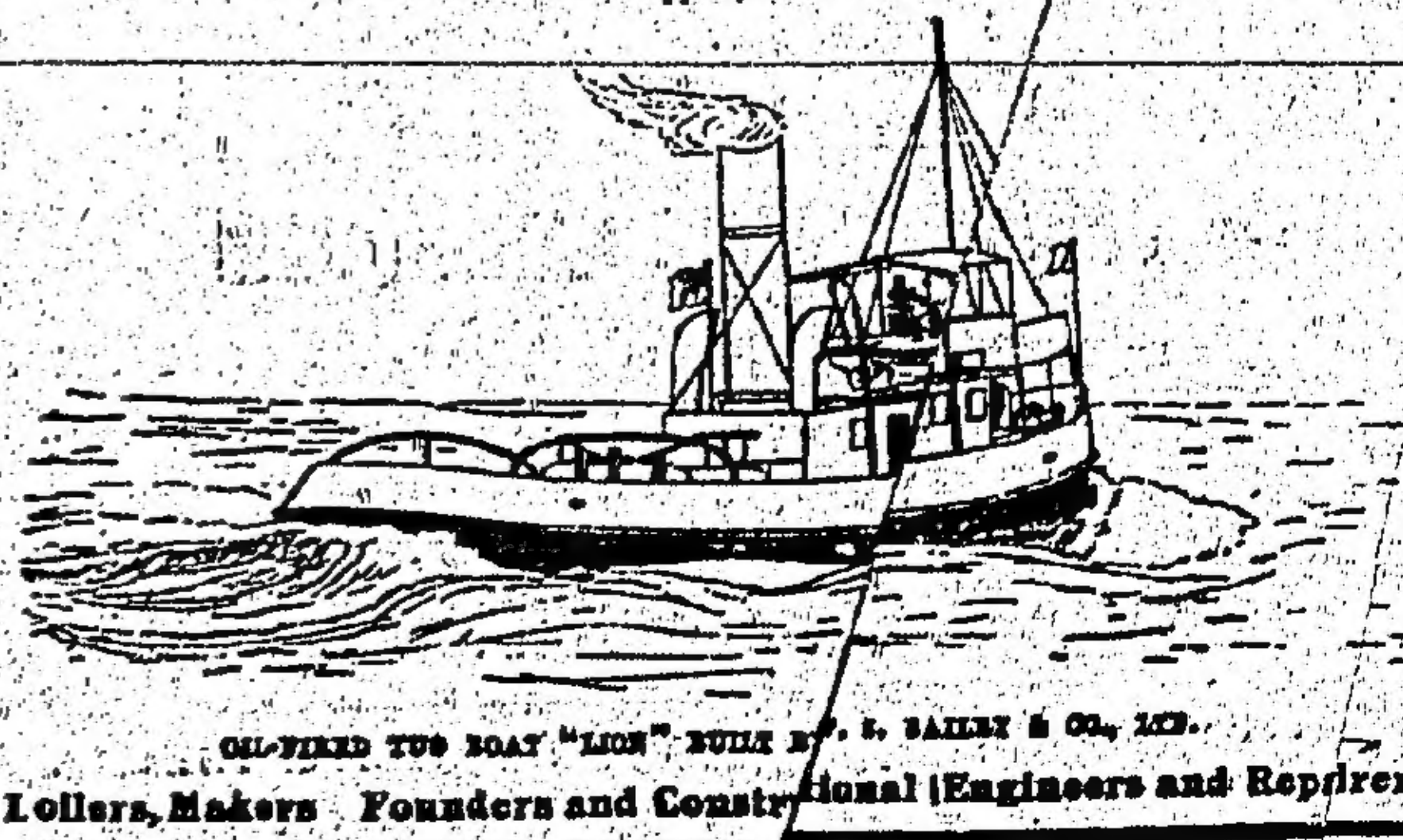
ITO MARU Monday, 5th Nov., at 11 a.m.
SHIZUOKA MARU Tuesday, 6th Nov.
MAHEILL'S, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, &c.
KITANO MARU Wednesday, 31st Oct., at 11 a.m.
HARUNA MARU Wednesday, 7th Nov.
HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.
TOYOHASHI MARU Middle of Nov.
LI ... MARU via MARSEILLES & VALENCIA.
LYONS MARU Sunday, 4th Nov.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, &c.
MISHIMA MARU Friday, 2nd Nov., at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU Wednesday, 14th Nov., at 11 a.m.
NEW YORK & BOSTON via PANAMA.
TAKAOKA MARU Saturday, 24th Nov.
BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town.
KAWAOKI MARU End of Nov.
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.
HAKODATE MARU Saturday, 10th Nov.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
CALCUTTA MARU Sunday, 4th Nov.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
TANGO MARU Thursday, 22nd Nov.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
ATSUTA MARU Wednesday, 7th Nov.
HOLLAND MARU Wednesday, 7th Nov.
PERMAN MARU (Moji, Kobe & Yokohama) Sunday, 11th Nov.
TAMBA MARU Friday, 16th Nov.

For further information apply to:—**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA**,
 Telephone: Central Nos. 292, 293 & 2423. U. YAMAMOTO, Manager.

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

SHIPBUILDERS, MARINE AND LAND ENGINEERS

builders of Vessels up to 1,500 Tons; Fast Steam Launches & Motor Craft of all kinds; Tugs, Barges, Oil Tankers, Light-draft and R/R Steamers; Vessels built and shipped for re-erection abroad.



ON-ORDER TWO BOAT "LION" BUILT BY W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.
 Lollers, Makers, Founders and Constructors (Engineers and Repairs)

Yamashita Steamship & Mining Co., Ltd.

Steamship Owners, Shipping & Marine Insurance Broker.
 Coalmine Owners, General Coal Merchant.

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

KEELUNG, HONGKONG & HAIPHONG.

SAILING FROM HONGKONG:

For HAIPHONG via Hoihow & Pakhoi

s.s. "NANTO MARU No. 1" on or about 5th Nov.

For KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy

s.s. "TAIKWA MARU" on or about 2nd Nov.

For further particulars, please apply to:—

S. MITARAI, Agent.

Branch Office: No. 27, Despatch Stand, West Tel. Central No. 155.

Top Floor, King's Building, Tel. Central No. 140.

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL
JRE
E & B
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

"CITY OF HANKOW" 10th November Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

"CITY OF PARIS" 23rd November Shanghai and Japan.
"CITY OF KARACHI" 4th December Marseilles & London.
"CITY OF PARIS" 2nd January Do.
"CITY OF CANTERBURY" 21st February Do.
"CITY OF YORK" 30th March Do.
"CITY OF CAIRO" 18th April Do.

FARES TO LONDON.

Singapore 1st Class "A" £82. "B" £84. 2nd Class "A" £69. "B" £56.
Havre "A" £161. "B" £147. "A" £108. "B" £98.

For further particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
(Tel. Central 780).

BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Joint Service of the

'BLUE FUNNEL' LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"CITY OF ORAN" via Suez Canal 5th Nov.
"TEUCER" via Suez Canal 15th Nov.
"AJAX" via Suez Canal 25th Nov.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE OR THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.

HONGKONG AND CANTON. HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO., LTD., CANTON. (17)

M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M.
SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

| Mail Steamers. | Next Sailings from Marseilles. | For Arr. at Hongkong and Sailing for Shanghai and Japan. | Probable Sailing from Hongkong for Marseilles. |
|----------------|--------------------------------|--|--|
| ORILLI | — | — | 13th Nov. |
| PORTHOS | — | — | 27th Nov. |
| ANGKOR | 5th Oct. | 7th Nov. | 11th Dec. |
| CHAMBERD | 19th Oct. | 22nd Nov. | 25th Dec. |
| PAUL LECAT | 2nd Nov. | 9th Dec. | 8th Jan., 1924. |
| ANDRE LEBON | 18th Nov. | 20th Dec. | 22nd Jan. |
| AMBOISE | 30th Nov. | 3rd Jan. | 5th Feb. |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES.

(Including 1st Class Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).
A Class (1st Class) £85. 0s. 0d. B Class (1st Class) £89. 0s. 0d.
Steamers (2nd) £68. 0s. 0d. Steamers (2nd) £72. 0s. 0d.

Through Tickets to London and Leading Towns of Europe.

Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).

loading for HAVRE, ANTWERP, & DUNKIRK, about:

Also through Bill of Lading issued to HELSINKI, REVAL and RIGA.

Sailings subject to alteration without notice.
For full Particulars apply to—
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,
Telephone Central 740. 3, Queen's Building.
CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

HAIPHONG — Capt. Ellis Walker Friday, 2nd Nov., at 1 p.m.
ZAOHONG — Capt. J. S. Thomson Tuesday, 6th Nov., at 1 p.m.

Arrival and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Manager.



JAPAN COAL
AND
GENERAL IMPORTS & EXPORTS
AGENTS FOR—

THE MITSUBISHI MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.
THE OSAKA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.

MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO., LTD.)

HEAD OFFICE—TOKIO.

No. 14, PEDDER STREET, HONGKONG

P. & O. British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES
STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,
MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING
NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,
EGYPT, EUROPE, Etc.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

| S.S. | Tons | From Hongkong (about) | Destination |
|-----------------|--------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| "CALEDONIA" | 7,822 | 2nd Nov., Morn. | B'way, Mars. Gib. L'don. A'warp |
| "NELORE" | 8,853 | 6th Nov., Noon. | Mars. London, Antwerp & B'dam. |
| "SICILIA" | 8,813 | 14th Nov. | Mars. Penang, Colombo & Bombay |
| "MALWA" | 10,241 | 16th Nov. | Mars. Gib. London & Antwerp |
| "FANZA" | 7,023 | 24th Nov. | Mars. L'don. A'warp & R'dam. |
| "KALYAN" | 9,082 | 30th Nov. | Marseilles, London & Antwerp |
| "SOUDAN" | 8,686 | 12th Dec. | S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way |
| "DEVANHA" | 8,093 | 14th Dec. | Mars. London & Antwerp |
| "KAISAR-I-HIND" | 11,430 | 28th Dec. | B'way, Mars. Gib. L'don. A'warp |

1924.

| S.S. | Tons | From Hongkong (about) | Destination |
|-------------|--------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| "KHIVA" | 9,097 | 11th Jan. | MARSEILLES & LONDON |
| "CALEDONIA" | 11,089 | 25th Jan. | via Usual Ports of Call. |
| "FANZA" | 8,840 | 8th Feb. | do. |
| "MORRE" | 10,911 | 22nd Feb. | do. |
| "FARMALA" | 8,068 | 7th March | do. |
| "WALDERA" | 15,583 | 21st March | do. |
| "KHYBER" | 8,014 | 4th April | do. |
| "CHINA" | 7,552 | 18th April | do. |
| "KALYAN" | 9,082 | 2nd May | do. |
| "KASHMIR" | 8,960 | 16th May | do. |
| "KHIVA" | 9,097 | 30th May | do. |

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

| S.S. | Tons | From Hongkong (about) | Destination |
|-----------|-------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| "FORLINA" | 5,205 | 5th Nov. | Singapore, Penang & Calcutta. |
| "JAPAN" | 6,052 | 14th Nov. | do. |
| "TANDA" | 6,956 | 6th Dec. | do. |

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

| S.S. | Tons | From Hongkong (about) | Destination |
|--------------|-------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| "ST. ALBANS" | 4,500 | 3rd Nov., Noon. | (Manila, Sandakan, Thursday |
| "EASTERN" | 4,000 | 1st Dec. | Island, Townsville, Brisbane, |
| "ARAFURA" | 6,000 | 5th Jan. | Sydney & Melbourne) |

For further particulars apply to the following—
The Union S.S. Co. Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal (San Francisco, etc.)
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampten and London via Panama Canal

SAILING TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

| S.S. | Tons | From Hongkong (about) | Destination |
|-----------------|--------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| "DEVANHA" | 8,092 | 2nd Nov., 4 p.m. | Shanghai, Moji & Kobe. |
| "SICILIA" | 8,813 | 3rd Nov., Noon. | Shanghai. |
| "EASTERN" | 4,000 | 6th Nov. | Moji & Kobe. |
| "TANDA" | 6,956 | 13th Nov. | Shanghai, Moji & Kobe. |
| "KAISAR-I-HIND" | 11,430 | 17th Nov. | Shanghai, Moji & Kobe. |
| "SOUDAN" | 8,686 | 30th Nov. | Shanghai. |
| "KHIVA" | 9,097 | 1st Dec. | Shanghai, Moji & Kobe. |

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Hongkong must deliver their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while waiting on the carrying steamer.

First Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels Measuring not more than 24 ft. x 3 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For further information Passage Fares, Freight Handbooks, etc., apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
12, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON

and
NEW YORK

S.S. "SLAVIC PRINCE" on 4th November.
S.S. "EASTERN PRINCE" on 25th November.

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNES (FAR EAST) LIMITED,
(Incorporated in Great Britain)
8, George's Building

Telephone: Central 5155
Telegrams: (Furnes) 101

O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—via Singapore

"LONDON MARU" Wednesday, 31st Oct.

BIO DE JANEIRO SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES—via Saigon

"CANADA MARU" (Calls at Montevideo) Friday, 2nd Nov.

BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo. Sunday, 4th Nov.

"CELEBES MARU" (Calls at Penang) Tuesday, 20th Nov.

SAIGON, HONGKONG & BANGKOK. Thursday, 1st Nov.

"BURO MARU" via Singapore & Hongkong. Wednesday, 14th Nov.

CALCUTTA via Singapore & Hongkong. Beginning of Nov.

"INDO MARU" Thursday, 15th Nov.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER via Shanghai and Japan Ports. Wednesday, 21st Nov.

"ALABAMA MARU" Sunday, 4th Nov., 10 a.m.

NEW YORK via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama. Sunday, 11th Nov., 10 a.m.

"HAWAII MARU" Thursday, 8th Nov., 8 a.m.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Osaka, Yokohama & Nagoya. Saturday, 3rd Nov.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY.

"AMAKUSA MARU" Sunday, 4th Nov., 10 a.m.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY. Sunday, 11th Nov., 10 a.m.

"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 8th Nov., 8 a.m.

TAKAO & KEELUNG. Saturday, 3rd Nov.

"BALAVIA MARU" For further particulars please apply to—

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA,
5, SHIMA, MANAOI.

Central No. 660.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

| Ports | Steamer | Date of Departure |
|-----------------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| TIEN TSIN | "NANCHANG" | On 31st Oct. D.L. |
| MANILA | "TAMING" | On 31st Oct. 4 p.m. |
| HONGKONG & SINGAPORE | "CHIN HUA" | On 1st Nov. 11 a.m. |
| SWATOW, SHANGHAI & PUKOW | "KANCHOW" | On 2nd Nov. 10 a.m. |
| SHANGHAI | "CHUNGKING" | On 2nd Nov. 11 a.m. |
| SWATOW & SHANGHAI | "SOOCHOW" | On 3rd Nov. 10 a.m. |
| CHIEFOO & NEWCHWANG | "HUNAN" | On 3rd Nov. 11 a.m. |
| SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO | "SHANTUNG" | On 4th Nov. D.L. |
| SWATOW & SINGAPORE | "CHENAN" | On 4th Nov. D.L. |
| AMOY & SHANGHAI | "SUNNING" | On 6th Nov. 4 p.m. |
| WEIHAIWEI DALNY & NEWCHWANG | "TIEN TSIN" | On 6th Nov. D.L. |
| SWATOW & BANGKOK | "KINGYUAN" | On 6th Nov. 10 a.m. |
| MANILA | "TEAN" | On 7th Nov. 4 p.m. |
| SWATOW & SHANGHAI | "UCHOW" | On 8th Nov. 10 a.m. |
| AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE | "KWEIYANG" | On 8th Nov. 4 p.m. |

SHANGHAI LINE.—Steamship Saloon accommodation sailships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Saturdays (via Swatow) and extending to Pukow, Tuesdays (via Amoy) Thursdays (via Swatow) and Saturdays (direct extending to Tientsin). Cargo taken on through Bill of Lading to all Eastern and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Swatow.

BANGKOK LINE.—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

TELEPHONE CENTRAL 82. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.) Agents

CARGO & PASSAGE CAN BE ISSUED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (John Swire & Sons, Ltd.)

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

| Steamer | At Hongkong from Australia | Leaves Hongkong for Manila, Sandakan, Thurs. 12 & 14 Nov. |
|---------|----------------------------|---|
|---------|----------------------------|---|

"CHANGSHA" 14th November, 4 p.m.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares, Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (John Swire & Sons, Ltd.) Agents

Telephone Central No. 82.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED

NEW YORK BERTH

For BOSTON & NEW YORK via SUEZ

"BOLTON CASTLE" sailing on or about 12th Nov.

"MUNCASTER CASTLE" sailing on or about 15th Dec.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

TAKING CARGO FOR GENOA, NAPLES, VENICE, TRIESTE AND ALL OTHER ITALIAN PORTS, ALSO CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR

LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS

FIUME having been reopened for trade, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

VESSELS HAVE ACCOMMODATION FOR SALOON PASSENGERS.

REDUCED FARE FROM HONGKONG TO ITALIAN PORTS £68.

FOR SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA & KOBE.

"DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" sailing on or about Beginning Dec.

FOR REINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

via SINGAPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.

"VENEZIA" sailing on or about 6th Nov.

"RHUMEL" sailing on or about Early Dec.

"DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" sailing on or about Early Jan.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

From CALCUTTA and COLOMBO to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

"UMZINTO" sailing from Calcutta on or about 1st Dec.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

Agents.

Telephone Central 1030.

STRUTHERS & BARRY

OPERATING U.S. GOVERNMENT SHIPS.

EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE

TO LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO

FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

U.S.B. "West Cactus" Due Hongkong 6th Nov.

Leave Hongkong 7th Nov.

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WEEKLY

SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS, THROUGH BILLS OF

LADING ISSUED TO SHIP AND CANADIAN OVERSEAS POINTS.

TO SINGAPORE.

U.S.B. "West Prospect" Due Hongkong 25th Nov.

Leave Hongkong 27th Nov.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS VESSELS SERVED.

TO MANILA AND P. I. PORTS.

U.S.B. "West Mahwah" Due Hongkong 2nd Dec.

Leave Hongkong 4th Dec.

For Full Information Apply to

STRUTHERS AND BARRY.

1st Floor, Queen's Building.

Phone Central No. 8000.

H. E. CASE, Res. Agent

JAPAN-CHINA-PHILIPPINES

INDO-CHINA-STRAITS & JAVA.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

On and after the 1st November a direct Exchange of Money Orders between Hongkong and Netherlands East Indies will come into operation.

The direct exchange of Parcel Mails between Hongkong and Germany by German steamers will be resumed as from the 1st proximo. For particulars apply to the G.P.O.

XMAS AND NEW YEAR PARCEL MAIL.

Xmas and New Year Parcel Mail for the United Kingdom will be closed in the G.P.O. at 5 p.m. on the 5th November.
This mail is due in London on the 17th December.

INWARD MAILS.

| FROM | PER | DATE |
|---|------------|-----------|
| JAPAN | St. Albans | 31st Oct. |
| SHANGHAI | St. Albans | 31st Oct. |
| JAPAN | St. Albans | 1st Nov. |
| LONDON, letters via Brindisi (2nd Oct.) | St. Albans | 1st Nov. |
| EUROPE via Suez (letters & papers) | St. Albans | 1st Nov. |
| LONDON 4th Oct. & Parcel, 28th Sept. | St. Albans | 1st Nov. |
| SHANGHAI | St. Albans | 1st Nov. |
| CANADA, U.S.A., JAPAN AND SHANGHAI | St. Albans | 1st Nov. |
| STRAITS | St. Albans | 1st Nov. |
| U.S.A., CANADA, JAPAN AND SHANGHAI | St. Albans | 1st Nov. |
| AUSTRALIA & MANILA | St. Albans | 1st Nov. |

OUTWARD MAILS.

| FOR | PER | DATE |
|---|--------------|----------------------------|
| Pakhoi and Haiphong | Cochin China | Wednesday, 31st, 9.00 A.M. |
| Straits, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, S. Africa, India via D'Kodi, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles—due Mar. | Kilani Maru | Registration 1.45 P.M. |
| Letters, 30th Nov. | Kilani Maru | 2.30 P.M. |
| Manila | Tamino | 3.00 P.M. |
| Manila | Euryalus | 3.00 P.M. |
| Swatow, Amoy and Foochow | Taiwa Maru | Thursday 1st, 9.00 A.M. |
| Holow | Chinkwa | 10.00 A.M. |
| Saigon | Busho Maru | 9.30 P.M. |
| Swatow | Hydrangea | 9.30 P.M. |

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES.

LONDON SERVICE (DIRECT).

| | | |
|-------------|-----------|------------------------------|
| "TEIRESIAS" | 6TH NOV. | London, Rotterdam & Hamburg. |
| "ADRASTUS" | 13TH NOV. | London, Rotterdam & Antwerp. |
| "MACHAEON" | 20TH NOV. | London, Rotterdam & Hamburg. |
| "GLAUCUS" | 24TH NOV. | London, Rotterdam & Hamburg. |

LIVERPOOL SERVICE (DIRECT OR VIA CONTINENTAL PORTS).

| | | |
|-------------|-----------|---|
| "MEMNON" | 2ND NOV. | Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow. |
| "EURYPYLUS" | 1ST NOV. | Marseilles, Harve, Liverpool & Glasgow. |
| "OANFA" | 20TH NOV. | Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow. |

PACIFIC SERVICE (VIA KOBE AND YOKOHAMA).

| | | |
|---------------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| "PROTESILAUS" | 20TH NOV. | Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver. |
| "ACHILLES" | 18TH DEC. | Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver. |

NEW YORK SERVICE (VIA SUEZ OR PANAMA).

| | | |
|----------|-----------|----------------------|
| "TEUCER" | 16TH NOV. | via Suez and Boston. |
| "AJAX" | 25TH NOV. | via Suez and Boston. |

PASSENGER SERVICE

| | | |
|-------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|
| "TEIRESIAS" | 6TH NOV. | for Singapore & London. |
| "BARPEDON" | 12TH NOV. | for Shanghai. |
| "BARPEDON" | 11TH DEC. | for Singapore, Marseilles & London. |
| "PATROCLUS" | 8TH JAN. | for Singapore, Marseilles & London. |
| "MENTOR" | 12TH FEB. | for Singapore & London. |

FOR FREIGHT, PASSAGE RATES AND ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.), AGENTS.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY
CAPITAL ... U.S. \$4,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—NEW YORK

Owned and controlled by a group of leading American Banks under control of Federal Reserve Bank and the New York State Banking Department.
General Banking Business.

BRANCHES—

SHANGHAI, PEKING, TIENTSIN, HANKOW, CANTON, MANILA, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO AND HONGKONG.

D. M. BIGGAR
MANAGER.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: York Building, Chater Road, Hongkong.

BRANCHES: Shanghai—51, Kiangse Road. Hankow—British Consulate.

CORRESPONDENTS IN: London, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Vancouver, B.O., Honolulu, Singapore, Penang, Tientsin, Swat, W. Maos, Canton and all Commercial centres of China and abroad.

PROMPT SERVICE. Attractive rates for all kinds of Deposits enquiries are welcomed.

T. H. MAI
Manager.

THE CHINESE MERCHANTS BANK, LTD.

司公限有行銀商華

HEAD OFFICE: Alexandra Buildings, Chater Road.

GENERAL Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received at rates which may be ascertained on application. The Bank also conducts a Savings Department.

E. O. LAU,
Chief Manager.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

| 30th October, 1923. | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| ON LONDON— | |
| Telegraphic Transfer | 2/3 1/2 |
| Bank Bills, on demand | 2/3 3/16 |
| Bank Bills, at 30 days sight | 2/3 1/2 |
| Bank Bills, at 4 months sight | 2/3 15/16 |
| Credits, at 4 months sight | 2/3 15/16 |
| Documentary Bills, 4 months sight | 2/4 1/16 |
| ON PARIS— | |
| Bank Bills, on demand | 870 |
| Credits, 4 months sight | 930 |
| ON NEW YORK— | |
| Bank Bills, on demand | 51 1/2 |
| Credits, at 30 days sight | 52 1/2 |
| ON BOMBAY— | |
| Telegraphic Transfer | 16 1/2 |
| Bank Bills, on demand | 16 1/2 |
| ON CALCUTTA— | |
| Telegraphic Transfer | 16 1/2 |
| Bank Bills, on demand | 16 1/2 |
| ON SHANGHAI— | |
| Bank Bills at sight | nom. |
| Private, 30 days sight | 104 |
| ON YOKOHAMA—On demand | 102 1/2 |
| ON MANILA—On demand | 98 1/2 |
| ON SINGAPORE—On demand | 132 |
| ON BATAVIA—On demand | nom. |
| ON HONGKONG—On demand | nom. |
| ON SINGAPORE—On demand | 81 1/2 |
| ON BANGKOK—On demand | 8.60 |
| SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying rate | 49.4 1/2 |
| GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tola | 49.4 1/2 |
| SILVER, per oz. | 32 |

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: Hongkong.
Authorized Capital ... \$30,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid-up ... \$30,000,000
Reserve Funds ... \$4,500,000
Standing ... \$4,500,000
Silver ... \$4,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... \$30,000,000

Joint Directors:
Hon. Mr. A. O. Lumsden—Chairman.
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
A. E. Compton, Esq. J. L. Estlin, Esq.
G. M. Dodwell, Esq. J. A. Flannery, Esq.
G. T. M. Ekins, Esq. N. L. Watson, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak. H. P. White, Esq.

Chief Manager: Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN.

Acting Manager: Hongkong: J. McARTHUR, Esq.

Manager: Shanghai—G. H. STEIN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS: WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in Local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.
Hongkong, 18th October, 1923. [37]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
A. G. STEPHEN,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 14th November, 1923. [38]

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED IN THE ROYAL CHARTER, 1853
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... £3,000,000
Reserve Fund ... £3,800,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... £3,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted. CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.
A. H. FERGUSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, May 8th, 1923. [31]

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(TAIWAN GINKO.)
Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1890.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 50,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) ... Yen 52,500,000
Reserve Funds ... Yen 12,950,000

HEAD OFFICE—TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES: JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.
FORMOSA—Gilan, Kagi, Karsenka, Keelung, Makung, Nanto, Finan, Shinsien, Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tohyen, Aka.
CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kinkiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.
OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaya, Samarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON COUNTRY WESTMINSTER AND PARK BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtao, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, &c.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.
H. KONDOH,
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH: 4, Des Vaux Road, Hongkong, 15th September, 1923.

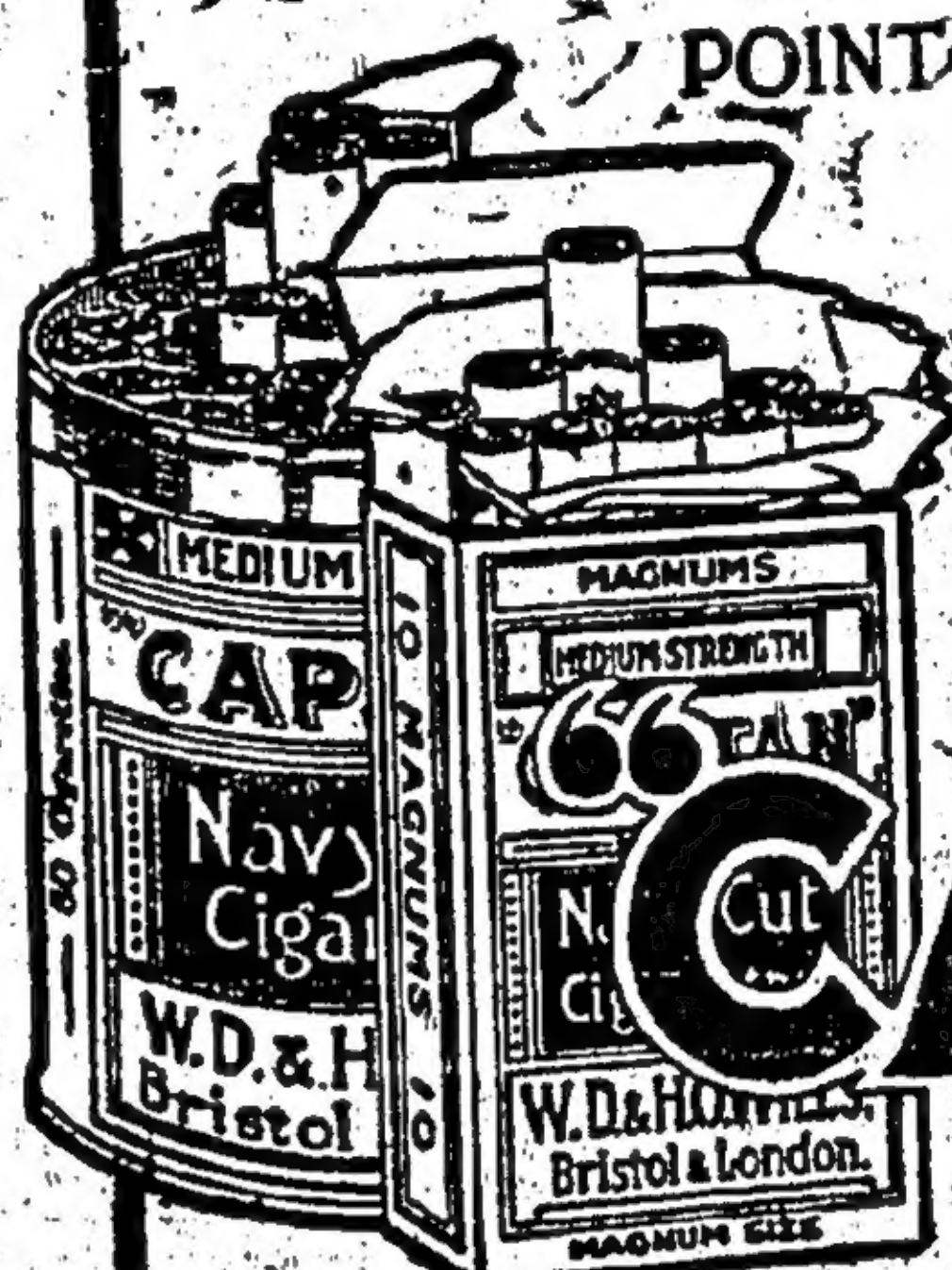
HYGIENIC MACHINE-MADE Cigarettes

OBVIOUSLY MACHINE-MADE CIGARETTES are more HYGIENIC and more CONSISTENTLY WELL MADE than those made by any other process.

In the manufacturing of "CAPSTAN" Cigarettes for instance,

POINT No. 1

Pure dust-free tobacco leaf is fed to Modern Machines in Model Factories and no soiled human hand comes into contact with the cigarette during the process of manufacture.



POINT No. 2

Machine-Made Cigarettes are uniformly well made. Each paper receives its proper quota of tobacco leaf and is rolled to the correct degree of "tightness". This Uniformity is impossible to attain under any other process.

CAPSTAN

THE COOL HYGIENIC SMOKE

ASK THE MAN WHO KNOWS!

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.4.

Authorized Capital ... £3,000,000
Subscribed Capital ... £1,800,000
Paid-up Capital ... £1,050,000
Reserve Fund ... £1,200,000

BANKERS: THE BANK OF ENGLAND, THE LONDON CITY & MIDDLESEX BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES: Bangkok, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Penang, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.

"HONGKONG BRANCH": Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.
N. C. WILSON,
Manager.

7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, September 28th, 1923. [80]

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, PARIS.

Head Office: 95, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital ... Frs. 72,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... Frs. 68,400,000
Reserve Fund ... Frs. 59,667,233.54

BRANCHES:

Bangkok, Canton, Cebu, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Penang, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.
IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan and Co.; French-American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trust Co., of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.
C. E. GOY,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, October 1st, 1923. [36]

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: No. 10, Des Vaux Road C., HONGKONG.

Authorized Capital ... \$10,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... \$5,000,000
Reserve Fund ... \$5,000,000

DIRECTORS: Mr. Pong Wai Ting, Chairman, Mr. Chow Shou Son, Mr. Li Koon Chun, Mr. Fung Ping Shan, Mr. P. K. Kwok, Mr. Kan Chin Nam, Mr. Ng Chang Lok.

Chief Manager: Mr. Kan Tong Po, Asst. Manager: Mr. Li Tse Fong.

BRANCHES: LONDON, PARIS, SHANGHAI, KOBE, NAGASAKI, SINGAPORE, TIENTSIN, MANILA, SAMARANG, CALCUTTA.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, YOKOHAMA, SAIGON, PENANG, HANKOW, BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, BOMBAY, CANTON.

London Bankers—The London Joint City and Middlesex Bank, Ltd.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Interest allowed on Current Deposits Accounts at the rate of Two per cent. per annum, on Savings Accounts Four per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum
For 6 months at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent. per annum
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum
K. TONG PO,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, February 26th, 1923. [34]

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital (fully paid-up) ... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ... Yen 73,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at: Batavia, Bonaire, Cebu, Calcutta, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Penang, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts. Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.
T. NISHIYAMA,
Manager.
Hongkong, 17th Sept., 1923. [39]

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NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIJ (NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

A. Capital ... F. 100,000,000 £23,333,333
Paid-up Capital ... F. 80,000,000 £18,666,666
Reserve Fund ... F. 19,733,180 £4,544,444
Special Reserve ... F. 22,880,000 £5,222,222
Head Office—Amsterdam.
Branches at: The Hague, Rotterdam, Head Agency—Batavia.

BRANCHES: Batavia, Bonaire, Cebu, Calcutta, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Penang, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.

London Bankers—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd. The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and Correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America and Australia, and transacts banking business at every description.

W. H. GROSEMAN,
Agent.
Hongkong, August 14th, 1923. [37]

THE BANK OF CHINA.

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital ... \$50,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... \$18,375,000
Reserve Funds ... \$9,525,000

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

HONGKONG BRANCH: 4, Queen's Road Central. Branches and sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Europe, America, and other parts of the world.

London Bankers—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd. The Overseas Trust Co. of New York. New York Bankers—The Irving National Bank. The Equitable Trust Co., New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking Business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.

TSUYE PEI,
Manager.
Hongkong, September 8th, 1921. [38]